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A SUMMARY of POLITICAL Affairs in the Year 1761.

AS we have for ſeveral years appropriated our Supplement to a regular review of the public tranſactions that have happened in the preceeding year, and for which we have had the approbation of many of our readers, we ſhall follow the ſame method in this. To collect the detached accounts of remarkable occurrences, and digeſt them in a proper hiſtorical manner, is a work of ſome labour; but a work that carries entertainment along with it, and tends to rivet in our memory intereſting events that might otherwiſe have eſcaped us, and to make us familiar with the hiſtory of our own times. To dive into the ſecret ſprings of political meaſures, is neither our province, nor commenſurate to our abilities. To purge the contradictory accounts of public tranſactions of miſrepreſentation, and ſubject a conciſe detail of them to the review of our readers, is our proper buſineſs. In the revolutions of ſtates, motions of armies, narratives of ſieges, and expeditions of fleets, many minute articles occur that are not worth relating. Theſe we ſhall avoid as much as poſſible; but when they lead to the clearing up an ambiguous account of facts, we cannot omit them. Theſe occurences have not been ſo numerous in this, as in ſome former campaigns; yet many have happened that well deſerve the attention of thoſe who have a taſte for political intelligence; and it is chiefly for their information and amuſement that we have here thrown them together in a regular ſeries.—We ſhall begin with Perſia.

THE once flouriſhing empire of PERSIA has continued, for theſe fifteen years, to be the theatre of anarchy, rapine and blood-ſhed. The ſeverities which the ſubjects of that great and populous kingdom ſuffered under the tyranny of Kouli Khan, in a long tract of external war, ſeemed a ſtate of perfect tranquility compared to thoſe miſeries they have ſince undergone from their civil diſtractions. The race of the antient Sophi's being extinct or extirpated, new pretenders have ſtarted up almoſt in every province, and aſſerted their pretenſions to the throne; not from any inherent right, but by mere dint of the ſword. Of theſe the moſt conſpicuous has been Prince Heraclius, ſon of the Prince of Georgia, a diſtrict bordering upon that empire. Soon after the death of Kouli Khan, that Prince took up arms, not with a pretence to uſurp the throne, but to quell the inteſtine commotions. By his valour and conduct he made ſuch progreſs, that, in a ſhort time, he made himſelf maſter of Erivan, the reſidence of the antient Sophi's, and the whole of that province; but was ſome time afterwards diſpoſſeſſed of it by one of the ſtrongeſt competitors. Advices, however, received from thence by the way of Peterſburg, whither that Prince's father lately arrived to pay his compli-

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ments to the Czarina, aſſert, that he had again recovered Erivan, and obliged Aſiad Khan, his principal antagoniſt, to ſubmit to him. But what increaſes the general calamity, is, that by theſe advices it appears, that each Khan or Lord uſurps the ſovereignty of his particular diſtrict; and, to ſupport his uſurpation, makes war on his brethren-uſurpers; while the great Lords fight with the greateſt animoſity for the crown itſelf.

About the beginning of the year, great warlike preparations were made in Turkey, diſtined, as appeared, to inforce the reſtitution of a Turkiſh man of war, named the *Ottoman Crown*, which had been carried into Malta by 70 Chriſtian ſlaves, after overpowering the crew. On this occaſion, the armament was repreſented as very tremendous, and alarmed not only the Malteſe, but ſeveral of the neighbouring ſtates. At the ſame time a moſt menacing declaration was publiſhed by the Grand Signior, cloathed in the moſt inſulting and haughty ſtile, and threatening the total deſtruction, not only of theſe brave iſlanders, but of the whole Chriſtian world. In theſe circumſtances the Grand Maſter of Malta took every precaution to guard againſt the impending blow. He employed 3000 men in repairing the fortifications, cauſed the moſt acceſſible parts of the city to be undermined, the arms of the arſenal to be examined, and all the people who were capable of bearing them regiſtered. He ordered large magazines to be amaſſed, and ſent circular letters to all the knights of the order, in whatever territory or ſtate they were, requiring them to be ready to repair to the iſland on the firſt notice. In conſequence of his application to ſeveral catholic courts, we were told that the K. of Spain was to aſſiſt him with his fine fleet; that the K. of Sardinia was to ſend him two battalions, and that the ſeveral Italian powers aſſured him of ſpeedy ſuccours.—But, notwithſtanding theſe grand preparations on both ſides, it now appears, that the infidels have dropped their grand deſign on that iſland, the Malteſe having, at the interceſſion of the French ambaſſador, conſented to reſtore the Turkiſh man of war, *gratis*.

In the month of April, it was rumoured that a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance had been concluded between his Pruſſian Majeſty and the Ottoman Porte; which, in the preſent critical conjuncture, gave no ſmall alarm to the two Siſter-Empreſſes. Soon after, it was confirmed that ſuch a treaty exiſted; but as the conditions have not been made public, and no dangerous conſequences have hitherto followed, it does not appear that it has any tendency to diſturb the harmony which ſubſiſts between the Porte and the Chriſtian powers. In order, however, to counterbalance this treaty, we are told, that an almoſt total revolution has lately happened in the Turkiſh miniſtry; that the Mufti, the Secretary of State, the Sword-bearer, the Lieut-General of the ammunition, and the Lieut. General of the janiſſaries, had been depoſed; and that theſe changes had been effected by the artifices and addreſs of the French ambaſſador, who had found means to get theſe great officers of ſtate turned out, to make room for others more in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's intereſt: And, it is added, that this will probably render the treaty with his Pruſſian Majeſty of little benefit, by introducing a new ſyſtem of politics in favour of the houſe of Auſtria.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, in ſpite of all the efforts that have been made to ſoften her, has uniformly perſiſted in her reſolution to contribute her utmoſt to the deſtruction of his Pruſſian Majeſty. In order to co-operate more effectually with the deſigns of her Siſter-Empreſs, ſhe ordered M. Buttürlin, whom ſhe appointed commander in chief of her army, in room of Gen. Soltikoff, to endeavour to carry the war into the heart of the Pruſſian dominions. Accordingly, about the beginning of June, the Ruſſian army began to move out of its winter-quarters, and croſs the Viſtula. The vanguard, led by Gen Czernicheff, bent its march towards Sileſia, upon the frontiers of which duchy ſome of the light-troops appeared by the middle of the month. Another large diviſion of that army, under Gen Romanzow, advanced towards Colberg, to lay ſiege to that fortreſs; and a third corps, under Gen. Totleben, di-

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rected its route towards the Ucker-Marche.

Meanwhile the Auſtrian army, under M. Daun, which had wintered in Saxony, and the frontiers of Bohemia, and had, during that time, received a conſiderable addition of new levies, prepared to take the field with great ſuperiority. M. Daun arrived at Dreſden from Vienna March 24. and immediately contracted the quarters of his troops in ſuch a manner, that the whole could be aſſembled in leſs than ſix hours. About the ſame time Gen Laudohn ſet out for Sileſia, in order to take the command of a large body of troops, aſſembled in that quarter. The plan of operations was ſo concerted betwixt theſe combined armies of Ruſſia and Auſtria, as almoſt to inſure the total deſtruction of his Pruſſian Majeſty in this ſingle campaign. The King, however, ſtill undiſmayed, took every precaution that human wiſdom could ſuggeſt to prevent the impending blow. His Majeſty, whoſe troops had formed a ſtrong chain during the winter from Meiſſen to Leipſic, began to aſſemble them in the Spring near the former. During the ſeaſon of inactivity, he had been extremely aſſiduous in raiſing new levies, ſo as to render all the regiments complete, and had been no leſs diligent in forming prodigious magazines of every kind. He then repaired the old works of the camp at Schlettau, and ſurrounded it with an artillery ſo numerous, that one would have imagined he intended to ſtay in it all ſummer. But how ſoon he had intelligence that his enemies were in motion, he reſolved to oppoſe their deſigns in perſon, and, on the 4th of May, paſſed the Elbe near Strehla, at the head of about 30,000 of his troops, leaving Pr. Henry in his intrenched camp in Saxony, to watch the motions of M. Daun. His Majeſty advanced with ſuch celerity, that he arrived on the 9th on the frontiers of Sileſia, without ſuffering any loſs. On the 13th he had his head-quarters at Jauernick, about a German mile and a half from Schweidnitz. On his approach, Gen. Laudohn quitted the mountains of Sileſia, and even Landſhut, after exacting enormous contributions from the towns in that diſtrict. He afterwards retired to the frontiers of Bohemia, and from thence to the county of Glatz; upon which the King ſent Gen. Zicthen to occupy the heights of Landſhut. On the 15th his Majeſty marched to Kuntzendorff, where he encamped, and detached Gen. Goltze, who commanded during the winter in that dutchy, with a large body of troops towards Glogau, to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſians. Whilſt the King was in this poſition, ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes happened, which generally terminated in favour of the Pruſſians, and 1000 Auſtrian deſerters joined the army.

Previous to the King's departure from Saxony, a very ſmart bruſh happened in that quarter. The army of the empire, under M. Serbelloni, wintered on the borders of Thuringia, formed a line with that of M Daun, and frequently alarmed the Pruſſian poſts in the neighbourhood of Leipſic. On the 1ſt of April Maj.-Gen Schenkendorff marched from Gera towards Neuſtadt on the Orla, where he was joined by the corps under Maj.-Gen. Sibourg. He then proceeded to Saalfield, where Maj Hundt at the head of the vanguard, compoſed of Ziethen's huſſars, attacked, on the heights of Gornſdorff, the Auſtrians and troops of the empire under Maj.-Gen. Kliest. The Pruſſians were ſaluted by a briſk diſcharge of cannon; but the brave Major Hundt climbed the heights with two of his ſquadrons, and fell ſo briſkly on the enemy's right flank, that he broke their infantry, made a great ſlaughter, and took 20 officers and 120 private men priſoners, with four pieces of cannon, and two pair of colours. At the ſame time Maj Pritwitz, at the head of Sibourg's vanguard, attacked two of the enemy's battalions at the village of Schwartz, which they attempted to defend in vain. Luſſow's grenadiers, and Luderitz's battalion, pointed their field artillery ſo well, that the enemy ſoon abandoned that important poſt. Upon which Pritwitz purſued them with his huſſars, took three colours, the like number of cannon, and made a whole battalion priſoners. Five covered waggons with powder, and ſeveral baggage waggons were likewiſe taken,

ken. The loſs ſuſtained by the enemy amounted to 32 officers and 1100 private men. On the 5th Major Hundt put to flight 400 Imperial horſe near Plauen, made 146 priſoners, took four pieces of cannon, and ſome baggage; but this gallant officer was killed in the attack.—Let us now return to Sileſia.

His Pruſſian Majeſty having learnt that Gen. Laudohn had received large reinforcements from Saxony, and had entered Sileſia with his whole force, broke up his camp at Kuntzendorff on the 6th July, and encamped at Pultzen, near Breſlau, to prevent the junction of the Auſtrians and Ruſſians. Gen. Goltze having died at Zerbow, on the frontiers of Poland, the King appointed Gen. Ziethen to command the army of obſervation in that quarter. Meanwhile the grand Ruſſian army came on apace It decamped from Poſen June 26. taking the route of Sileſia. Gen. Ziethen advanced to Storckneſt to watch its motions, where he choſe an advantageous poſition, whilſt the enemy encamped at Delſko, a few miles diſtant. On this occaſion Gen. Ziethen had a ſcuffle with one of their advanced poſts, of which he cut off 200, and took ſeveral officers. As the Ruſſians approached, Gen. Laudohn preſſed forward. Having advanced to Frankenſtein, the King quitted Pultzen on the 21ſt July, and, by a forced march, arrived next day in the neighbourhood of Nieſs. Here he ordered Gen. Ziethen to join him with the greateſt part of his corps, leaving Gen. Knobloch with a ſmall body to obſerve the Ruſſians. A large detachment of the enemy came before Breſlau, and began to throw haubitzers into the capital, with intention to ſet the magazines on fire; but Lieut. Gen. Tauenzien, the commandant, having ſallied out with a part of the garriſon, ſupported by General Knobloch's corps, forced them to abandon their batteries, and retire with conſiderable loſs. Soon after, the vanguard of the Ruſſian army, led by Gen. Czernicheff, paſſed the Oder at Leubus, and advanced towards Lignitz, with intent to join the Auſtrian generals Bethlem and Draſkowitz. In order to facilitate their junction, Gen. Laudohn detached about 12,000 Auſtrians, chiefly cavalry; but the King being apprized of it, ſent a numerous detachment to attack them on their march. The Pruſſians came up with them near Neuſtadt on the 15th Auguſt, and attacked them with ſuch fury, that out of 30 ſquadrons and ten battalions, not above a third were able to effectuate their junction. Many of them were cut to pieces, a great number taken priſoners, and the reſt diſperſed.

The King was now encamped at Cloſter-Wahlſtadt, Gen. Laudohn near Freyberg, and M. Butturlin had advanced to Parchwitz. In this critical ſituation, his Majeſty having maturely weighed the conſequences of the junction of his two grand antagoniſts, and the danger that might reſult from his dividing his forces, reſolved to oppoſe it no longer. He therefore aſſembled his army, decamped on the 20th of Auguſt, and choſe a moſt advantageous poſition at Buntzelwitz, a German mile from Schweidnitz. The day preceeding, the Auſtrians had extended themſelves to Jauer, and the Ruſſians to Lignitz, whereby the junction of the two armies was ſecured. The enemy having at laſt united their forces, meditated the final blow. They were double the King's number, and their artillery was greatly ſuperior; they therefore thought of nothing but to overwhelm him at once. They now made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for a general attack; All the carpenters of the regiments, and ſeveral thouſands of other workmen were ſent, under proper eſcorts, to open the avenues, and clear away the felled trees, ſo that the Ruſſians might freely advance. But his Majeſty, perceiving their drift, eluded their deſign by changing his poſition, and drawing nearer to Schweidnitz. He encamped with his left to that fortreſs, and his right on the heights of Hohen Freidberg, whilſt the enemy formed a ſemicircle round him, with their backs to the hills. Availing himſelf of the nature of the ground, he not only fortified his camp in an extraordinary manner, but marked out another behind him, equally ſtrong, into which he might retire without any riſk. His front, and flanks were ſurrounded with batteries,

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each conſiſting of 30 or 40 pieces of heavy cannon, and his camp was encompaſſed with ditches and paliſades, like a fortreſs. In this poſition he waited an attack from the enemy, the conſequences of which muſt have been dreadful and bloody. The generals, however, of this grand combination, finding it impracticable to attack him with any proſpect of ſucceſs, contented themſelves, for ſome time, with ſtraitening him in his camp, and cutting off his means of ſubſiſtence: But this mountainous country being already drained of proviſions, by the long reſidence of numerous armies, they ſoon found themſelves equally hampered for ſubſiſtence in their turn. It was therefore concerted that M. Butturlin, leaving a conſiderable corps, under Gen. Czernicheff, with Gen. Laudohn, ſhould march with the remainder of his army towards the Lower Oder, and continue his operations in that quarter. Accordingly he ſeparated from the Auſtrians on the 9th, and repaſſed the Oder at Steinau on the 17th of September.

About this time an occurrence happened, which appeared to haſten this ſeparation. Whilſt the King was in his intrenched camp at Schweidnitz, he had privately ſent off Gen. Platen with a ſtrong detachment towards Poſen, in order to deſtroy the Ruſſian magazines in that country. This General executed his commiſſion with ſuch celerity and ſucceſs, that on the 15th September he deſtroyed two large magazines at Koblin and Koſtin, valued at 500,000 crowns. He likewiſe fell in with the Ruſſian *Waggonburgh*, conſiſting of 5900 waggons, and eſcorted by 4000 men, whom he cauſed immediately to be attacked, killed 400 of them and 13 officers, and made priſoners 1800 men and 44 officers; he alſo took ſeven pieces of cannon. The waggons were deſtroyed, and the proviſions that could not be carried off, diſtributed among the peaſants. A great number of cattle and ſheep were likewiſe carried off on this occaſion. Gen. Platen intended to have proceeded to Poſen, where their principal magazine lay, but hearing that a ſtrong Ruſſian detachment was in purſuit of him, he continued his route by Landſberg towards Pomerania.

The King being thus, in a great meaſure, delivered from the grand Ruſſian army, thought himſelf in a condition to face Gen. Laudohn in the field, even tho' ſupported by Czernicheff's detachment. This, added to the difficulties he had laboured under for want of ſubſiſtence, concurred to make him alter his poſition. He therefore quitted his impregnable camp in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, leaving only 3000 men in garriſon; formed a new one in the plains Canth, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Strehlen: Thus he preſerved his communication with Breſlau, and ſupplied his army with proviſions from the adjacent country by the navigation of the Oder. In this ſituation he was, when he received intelligence of a very fatal diſaſter, Gen. Laudohn availing himſelf of the King's retreat from Schweidnitz, formed a reſolution of making himſelf maſter of it by a *coup de main*. The proper diſpoſitions being made, the enterprize was to take place on the morning of the 1ſt of October. Accordingly the troops deſtined for the attack, arrived at their reſpective ſtations at the hour appointed, when a general aſſault was made, and in about four hours, after an obſtinate defence, the place was carried ſword in hand, and the garriſon obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. During the time of the attack a powder magazine blew up, which killed 300 of the aſſailants and as many of the garriſon The enemy loſt on this occaſion upwards of 600 men, among whom was a numberof Ruſſian grenadiers, who contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the enterprize They found in the place 184 pieces of cannon, 25 colours, a quantity of baggage, and a large magazine of meal. They likewiſe ſet at liberty a number of Auſtrian priſoners. We were told that when the King was firſt informed of it, he ſaid, with a ſmile; "That's a very pretty trick; we muſt ſee how the matter can be mended." In a letter to Gen. Zaſtrow, the commandant, he is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf thus; "You may ſay to me, as Francis I. wrote to his mother after the

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battle of Pavia; *All is loſt excepting honour.* As I don't comprehend what has happened to you, I ſhall ſuſpend my judgment. It is a very odd affair." It was, however ſaid, that the King ſoftened theſe expreſſions in a poſtſcript, wherein he clears that officer of all ſuſpicion of miſbehaviour; and adds, "The misfortune which has happened, gives me real concern; but it is a great conſolation to me to find, that you have behaved like a brave officer, and conſequently that neither you nor your garriſon can ſuffer in your reputations." This ſtroke, however, muſt prove an irreparable loſs to his Majeſty, whoſe embarraſſed ſituation on account of the ſuperiority of his enemies, muſt prevent any attempt to recover it with a proſpect of ſucceſs.——We muſt now ſet out for Pomerania.

Whilſt the grand Ruſſian army under M. Butturlin advanced to Sileſia, a large diviſion of it, commanded by General Romanzow, bent its march towards Colberg, in order to beſiege that fortreſs. A third corps of Ruſſians, under Count Tottleben, entered Pomerania on the 7th June, and attacked Belgard with great fury; but the garriſon, conſiſting only of one battalion, made ſuch a vigorous reſiſtance, that he was obliged to abandon his enterprize with conſiderable loſs; Gen. Werner, who was poſted at Coſlin with a ſmall body of troops, made forced marches to its relief, and having come up with the enemy, a ſmart action enſued, which ended to the diſadvantage of Tottleben, who was obliged to retire.—Soon after, this zealous Ruſſian partizan, who was formerly in the ſervice of Pruſſia, was arreſted, with ſome other officers, and ſent under a ſtrong guard to Peterſburg, under ſuſpicion of having maintained a ſecret correſpondence with his old friends. This traiterous correſpondence was ſaid to be diſcovered by two Jews, father and ſon; but the particulars were variouſly related. One of theſe acts of treaſon was reported to have been, his having given an account to the commandant of Stettin, the Prince of Bevern, under his hand, of the ſtrength of the Ruſſian corps he commanded, and his pointing out the manner by which the whole might be taken without any riſk. Another article of accuſation, was, his having levied immenſe contributions in the Pruſſian territories, a great part of which he had ſecreted for his own uſe.—Whatever be in this, it appears that he died at Peterſburg in the month of September, by ſome accounts, of a dropſy, and by others, of a violent death by the Knoute.

On advice that Gen Romanzow was advancing in order to beſiege Colberg, the Prince of Wirtemberg, who had wintered with a conſiderable body of Pruſſians in the duchy of Mecklenburg, directed his march towards Stettin, to ſupport Gen. Werner, who was employed in watching the motions of the Ruſſians in that quarter. Gen. Romanzow having entered Pomerania with a ſuperior force, took poſſeſſion of Coſlin, at no great diſtance from Colberg. Here he waited the arrival of a large ſquadron, with a number of tranſports, laden with artillery and ſtores, and a reinforcement of land-forces. This fleet, however, was overtaken by a ſtorm near Dantzick on the 17th of July, in which ſeveral tranſports were loſt and driven aſhore, and the reſt got back to Pillau, greatly damaged. Meanwhile the Prince of Wirtemberg advanced to Colberg, and intrenched himſelf under the cannon of that fortreſs. The Ruſſian fleet arrived again on that coaſt in the beginning of Auguſt, and debarked at Rugenwalde 6000 land-forces, beſides artillery and ſtores. About the middle of the month the ſquadron came in ſight of Colberg, but kept at a diſtance; and on the 27th they were joined by the Swediſh fleet, conſiſting of 14 ſail. The place was now attacked by ſea and land; but made ſuch a vigorous defence, that the fleet was obliged to ſtand out of the reach of the fortreſs, and Gen. Romanzow was ſeveral times repulſed. On the 18th Sep. the Ruſſian general made a furious attack on the Prince of Wirtemberg's intrenchments, and gained a redoubt on the flank of the Pruſſian camp; but next day the Prince fell unexpectedly with his cavalry on the flank of the enemy, ſeized a battery of 14 cannon, which he pointed againſt them, and made them abandon the redoubt, with ſuch havock, that they

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loſt 3000 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners. At length the combined fleet withdrew, leaving a few ſhips to block up the mouth of the harbour. About this time the brave Gen. Werner was taken priſoner at Treptow, in eſcorting ſome recovered men who were marching to the defence of Colberg. Gen. Platen had been ſo harraſſed in his march by a corps of Ruſſians under Gen. Berg, that he did not join the Prince of Wirtemberg till the 3d of October. In the mean time M. Butturlin, after his ſeparation from the Auſtrian army, inſtead of taking the route of Poland, marched directly towards the Uckerane Marche, in order to ſupport Gen. Romanzow, and indemnify himſelf on the poor inhabitants for the loſs of his magazines at Poſen. He accordingly arrived at Dramburg, within eight miles of Romanzow's center. Here he continued for ſome time, levying heavy contributions on the country. The garriſon of Colberg now began to be ſeverely preſſed, and ſuffered more by the want of ammunition and proviſions than by the efforts of the enemy. As the harbour was ſtill blocked up, the only means of ſupplying this defect, was by the channel of Stettin. Accordingly upwards of 1000 waggons, loaded with theſe neceſſaries, and eſcorted by 2000 men, ſet out from that place, and were to halt at Gulnow till a reinforcement arrived, the enemy being in poſſeſſion of all the paſſes. On intelligence of their march, Gen. Platen advanced with about 6000 men to cover them, and after ſeveral ſharp ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, in one of which his vanguard, conſiſting of two free battalions, with their leader, was ſurrounded and taken, he at laſt joined the convoy. A conſiderable number of the waggons was taken, and the remainder got back to Damm. Gen. Platen retired to Stargard, whither he was cloſely purſued by the enemy.——About the ſame time the Pruſſians met with another diſaſter. Gen. Knobloch having thrown himſelf into Treptow with a ſmall corps, which was to ſerve as a reſting place for the convoys, the Ruſſians inveſted the place, and, after a bombardment of five days, compelled him to ſurrender, with his garriſon, which conſiſted only of three battalions.—The enemy's ſhips having at laſt retired from the place, ſeveral veſſels with proviſions arrived ſafe in the harbour. On the 2d November, M. Butturlin with the main body of the Ruſſians ſet out for Poland, leaving a reinforcement with Gen. Romanzow. The ſame day Gen. Berg attacked Gen. Platen between Stargard and Piritz; but was repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men. Meanwhile the Prince of Wirtemberg, finding ſtill a difficulty of procuring ſubſiſtence while couped up in his intrenchments, after revictualling Colberg, and reinforcing the garriſon, quitted them, and forcing his way thro' a part of the Ruſſian army, joined Gen Platen at Greiffenberg on the 16th November. The fate of this fortreſs had long attracted the King's attention. He had ſent repeated reinforcements to its relief, the laſt of which was commanded by Gen. Schenkendorff; but the ſuperiority of the enemy was ſtill ſo great, that all the Prince of Wirtemberg could do, was to ſtraiten the communication between the beſiegers and the grand Ruſſian army. The rigour of the ſeaſon, which put a ſtop to every other military operation, ſeconded the Ruſſians in this. The froſt having ſet in very ſevere, favoured them in their approaches. About the middle of November they made themſelves maſters of fort *Munde*, at the entrance of the Perſante, and at a ſmall diſtance from Colberg. Soon after the Pruſſians attempted to retake it; but a freſh body of the enemy coming up, they were obliged to retire, and many were killed on both ſides. On the firſt of December, the Pruſſians attacked a Ruſſian convoy eſcorted by 500 men, and carried off the whole. The froſt ſtill continuing, the enemy got poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs; and ſoon after carried the out-works. Several attempts were made to ſcale the ramparts; but the brave commandant ordered water to be thrown every night on the counter-ſcarp, to render an eſcalade the more difficult. At length, however, the garriſon being ſpent with fatigue, and pinched with famine, and want of other neceſſaries, and the governor ſeeing no appearance

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of ſpeedy ſuccours, the place was forced to ſurrender by capitulation on the 17th December, after an obſtinate defence of near ſix months.—The garriſon conſiſted of about 3000 men, and 80 officers. A number of ſtandards, and 146 cannon were found in the place.—Thus fell Colberg, the key of Pomerania, which, by being in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, not only ſecures them a port by which they may ſend conſtant ſupplies to their army; but will enable their troops to over-run and winter in his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominions.

After the reduction of Colberg, the Pr. Gen. of Wirtemberg retired with his little army to Stettin, but was purſued by Berg, who came up with his rear-guard near Naugarten, which on that occaſion ſuffered a loſs of near 500 men. The Prince continued his route to the dutchy of Mecklenburg, where he is to take up his winter-quarters. Gen. Platen with his corps paſſed by Berlin, in his way to reinforce the army of Pr. Henry in Saxony. Gen. Romanzow has put a ſtrong garriſon into Colberg, and is making the beſt uſe of that place, by collecting there whatever is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of his army.—Let us now take a ſhort view of the operations of the Swedes.

WHEN the Pr. of Wirtemberg left Mecklenburg, there remained in that dutchy a ſmall body of Pruſſians, under Col. Belling. The Swedes, who never came out of their lurking holes till they were certain there was ſcarce a Pruſſian to oppoſe them, opened the campaign on the 19th of July; when they paſſed the Peene at Tribſees. Col. Goltze in retiring with the garriſon of Demmin, loſt 160 men; but being joined by Col. Belling, they attacked the enemy next day, killed a number of them, and took 30 priſoners. On the 21ſt Col. Belling occupied Malchin, Treptow, and the paſſes of the Tolenſee, whither Count Heſſenſtein was detached with 4000 men, to ſurprize him. The Swediſh van-guard filed off by the paſs of Kavel, where Maj. Hohendorf attacked it ſo briſkly, that he killed 30 men and an officer, took 20 more, and purſued them beyond the paſs. In the beginning of Auguſt Gen. Ehrenwerdt detached 1000 men and 500 horſe to the paſs of Rubenau; where Col. Belling attacked them, and forced them to retire to Boldentin, with the loſs of 300 men. On the 14th Belling's huſſars attacked the enemy's flank, on their march to Friedland, ſo furiouſly, that two regiments of their cavalry were broken, and driven back on their infantry. The Swedes had 100 men killed on the ſpot, a great number wounded, and the Pruſſians took 90 priſoners, among whom was the young Count Hamilton, aid-de-camp to the general. Col. Belling having received a reinforcement from Saxony under Gen. Stutterheim, reſolved to attack the enemy; but the Swedes formed a deſign to prevent him, by falling on him before he ſhould be joined by the reinforcement. The Colonel was poſted at Jugow, and Stutterheim at Golchin. The Swediſh general advanced towards the former with 8000 men; but Belling being apprized of his motions, his ſtrength and plan of attack, ſurprized his van-guard, made about 100 priſoners, and retreated to the paſs of Cremp-now. The enemy advanced againſt the paſs with their artillery; but Capt. Hullen received them ſo briſkly, that they were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. As a counter-part to theſe diſgraces, we were told, that Maj. Sprengport, with his corps of volontiers, had ſurprized two Pruſſian battalions of grenadiers, a battalion of Hordt, and Belling's huſſars; handled them very roughly, and made 200 priſoners. Whatever was in this, Col Belling conſtantly checked their progreſs, ſo that they have made as deſpicable a figure in this as they have done in former campaigns.—We ſhall now march to Saxony.

DURING the ſummer, Pr. Henry of Pruſſia had ſo fortified his camp at Schlettau, that M. Daun durſt not venture to attack him. Both armies had been ſo weakened by ſending large dettachments to the reſpective armies in Sileſia, that neither of them could undertake any enterprize of importance. The only enemy that annoyed Pr. Henry moſt during this ſeaſon, was the army of the empire; who made frequent incurſions to the

neighbourhood

neighbourhood of Leipſic, and alarmed his advanced poſts; but no ſooner did a handful of Pruſſians appear, than they run like the Swedes, and always retired with loſs. Soon after the ſurprize of Schweidnitz, M. Daun demanded large reinforcements from Gen Laudohn. Accordingly 20,000 men were detached towards Saxony, under the command of Gen. Beck. Pr Henry having penetrated into his deſign, recalled Gen. Seydlitz, whom he had ſent with ſeven battalions to curb the army of the empire: He likewiſe ſolicited ſuccours from the King his brother, who detached a ſmall body of troops to his aſſiſtance. The Prince had previouſly ſent his heavy baggage to Torgau, and made diſpoſitions to counteract the deſigns of the enemy, whoſe ſuperiority was great. M. Daun, in order to inſure the ſucceſs of his enterprize, had detached Gen. Laſcy with a corps of Auſtrians towards Brandenburg, in order to alarm Berlin, ravage the country, and thus oblige Pr. Henry to divide his army. Theſe preparations being made, on the 5th November, the Auſtrians attacked, at once, all the Pruſſian advanced poſts, and diſlodged them ſucceſſively from Noſſen and Roſwein, of which they took poſſeſſion. The villages, however, which covered the camp of Katzenhauſen, were ſtill maintained, and the enemy's light troops compelled to retire with loſs. On the 7th, the poſts at Noſſen and Roſwein were retaken by Gen. Seydlitz, and the loſs ſuſtained in this affair was nearly equal on both ſides. Soon after the action, the Prince removed his head-quarters from Schlettau to Barnitz near Meiſſen. M. Daun having thus failed in this *coup d'eclat*, with which he intended to have finiſhed the campaign, after ſeveral ſharp ſkirmiſhes, withdrew his troops, and returned to Dreſden. The Prince ſent Gen. Bandemar in purſuit of Gen. Laſcy, who thought proper to retire by Luſatia, and join the Auſtrian army. At laſt, the rigour of the ſaſon put a ſtop to the military operations in this electorate, and both armies went into winter-quarters. The troops of the empire, too, after ſkirting the Pruſſian dominions, levying heavy contributions, and plundering the inhabitants, reſolved to winter in Thuringia, and form a line with the Auſtrians, from Erfurth to Freyberg. M. Daun having ſettled the quarters of his army, left the command to Gen O' Donnel, and ſet out for Vienna.

After the reduction of Schweidnitz, nothing of importance occurred in Sileſia in a military capacity; the inclemency of the weather conſtrained both the Pruſſians and Auſtrians to reſolve on winter-quarters. Accordingly the King decamped from Strehlen about the beginning of December, and marched with the bulk of his army to Breſlau, where he has fixed his head-quarters during the winter. Gen. Laudohn finding it impoſſible to procure ſubſiſtence for his army in Upper Sileſia, cauſed a large body of troops to file off towards the county of Glatz, among which were the cavalry of Gen. Czernicheff's corps. The remainder he diſtributed in the villages round Schweidnitz, the fortifications of which he had cauſed be repaired with great diligence.—Mean while we are told, that a very remarkable act of treaſon was lately on the point of being perpetrated on the perſon of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the diſcovery of which is variouſly repreſented. The plot was to ſurprize the King in his quarters, and deliver him up to the Auſtrians. One Warkotſch, a Sileſian gentleman, who has an eſtate near Strehlen, came often to the Pruſſian camp, and was well received both by the King and the officers. Having informed himſelf with great exactneſs of the diſpoſition of the troops in their quarters of cantonment, and having a thorough knowledge of the country, he thus formed his plan. A body of reſolute Auſtrian cavalry, were to penetrate in the night of the 1ſt December into the ſuburbs of Strehlen, where the King lodged, to which they were to ſet fire, and, during the confuſion, to ſeize and carry off his Majeſty. This appeared very practicable, as the quarters were then but ſlightly guarded. The affair is reported to have been diſcovered by one of Warkotſch's own ſervants, who had been employed in carrying letters to one Schmidt a prieſt in a neigh-

bouring village. The traitor had ſent his letter with the laſt inſtructions to the Auſtrian officer who was to execute the attempt, containing directions how to conduct himſelf, and the prieſt had the care of tranſmitting it: but the latter appearing uncommonly anxious about its delivery, the ſervant ſuſpected he was employed in a dangerous ſervice; and accordingly carried the inſtructions to M. Crutemark, the Pruſſian adjutant general at Strehlen, who immediately ſent parties to ſeize Warkotſch and Schmidt who were both apprehended: but the former eſcaped out of a window, and the latter by a privy. We were lately told, that the officer who had the charge of them, was put in irons, and afterwards ſhot at Breſlau. It is ſaid the traitor carried off the moſt valuable of his effects, went afterwards to Vienna, and from thence to Gratz in Stiria. If Laudon was privy to this execrable deſign, as was reported, ſuch an ignoble ſtratagem muſt reflect great diſhonour on his character. —— Let us now proceed to Weſtphalia.

THE operations of war, which were ſuſpended by the rigour of the ſeaſon in every other quarter of Germany, became the moſt intereſting in this during the winter. Pr. Ferdinand having failed in an attempt to reduce Gottingen, on account of the heavy rains and badneſs of the roads, diſtributed his troops into quarters of cantonment, which extended from the Weſer to Lipſtadt, fixing his head quarters at Uſlar. M. Broglio eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Caſſel, his line ſtretching from Francfort to Gottingen, near which Pr. Xavier of Saxony was poſted with the reſerve. Pr. Ferdinand ſtill kept in view an attempt upon Gottingen, and conſequently on the body of reſerve in its neighbourhood. To ſecond this enterprize his Pruſſian Majeſty detached a large corps of troops through Thuringia to join the Allies on that ſide, whilſt Pr. Ferdinand projected a diverſion in the country of Heſſe on the other. Meanwhile M. Broglio being aware of their deſigns, threw a large convoy of proviſions into Gottingen, reinforced the garriſon, and doubled all his poſts. About the end of January Pr. Xavier of Saxony and M. de St. Victor, attacked both extremities of the line of the Allies at once; but were repulſed. The former, however, carried off part of Wunſch's Pruſſian battalion, and the latter a part of Lane's, belonging to the Britiſh legion.

The froſt having ſet in pretty ſevere, Pr. Ferdinand aſſembled his army on the 9th of Feb. at their different points of rendezvous, and Gen. Gilſac advanced with the van-guard to Geiſmar. On the 11th the army marched in four columns, by as many routes, towards Caſſel. The piquets of the four columns being united under the Marq. of Granby, he puſhed forward to the caſcade and to Weſſenſtein. Gen. Gilſac marched to Deurenberg, and the hereditary Prince to Fritzlar. The Prince attacked this place with great ſpirit, but, for want of cannon, was obliged to deſiſt from his attempt. Gen. Breidenbach ſeized a large magazine of 40,000 rations at Roſenthal, and advanced to Marpurg, upon which he made an unſucceſsful attack, and was killed. On the 15th Fritzlar ſurrendered upon honourable terms, after a briſk cannonade; as did likewiſe Gudenſberg to the Marq. of Granby. The allies ſeized, on the 17th, a conſiderable magazine at Melſungen, and another at Ober-Merſchen. M. Broglio had ſet out from the former the day preceding, to repair to Hirſchfield. The hereditary Prince had penetrated on that ſide by Homberg, and the Marq. of Granby by Ziegenhayn. Meanwhile Gen. Oheim, who ſucceeded Gen. Breidenbach, advanced to Franckenberg, on the Eder, where he repaired the bridge. Having learnt that M. Maupeou was with his corps at Saſchenberg, after ſecuring his poſts and artillery, he put himſelf in motion on the 18th, and marched towards the enemy. Having come up with their advanced guard near Neuenkirchen, it was that inſtant attacked and routed. M. de Maupeou, with a lieutenant-colonel, five officers, and 50 ſoldiers, were taken. M. d'Oheim returned to Franckenberg, to obſerve the enemy on the ſide of Marpurg. The

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ſame day Maj. Scheiter attacked a French detachment near Padberg, diſperſed it, and made 140 men, and four officers, priſoners. In the night of the 19th, the enemy, conſiſting of fifteen battalions, abandoned Hirſchfield, ſet fire to their magazines, and retired towards Fulda. Next morning the allies took poſſeſſion of it, and ſaved a great part of the magazine, containing an immenſe quantity of meal, oats and forage.

At the ſame time that Pr. Ferdinand decamped from Uſlar, Gen Sporcken, with Kilmanſegge's and Wangenheim's corps united, proceeded towards the Werra. Having divided his troops into two columns, under theſe generals, he put Gen. Luckner at the head of a ſtrong advanced guard, who arrived on the 11th at Boliſtedt. The ſame day Count Kilmanſegge reached Helinſtorf, and Gen. Wangenheim Beberſtedt. There were 5000 French in Mulhauſen, and Langenſaltze and its neighbourhood was occupied by Saxons. On reconnoitring, M. de Sporcken found on the heights of Dorne, four battalions of French grenadiers, and the infantry poſted in a wood near Eſchwege, to protect the communication of the Werra with theſe two places. On the 12th, Gen Luckner attacked the grenadiers, and puſhed them as far as Egerieden, where they gained a thick wood, which was fortified by felled trees. Here they cannonaded each other; but the enemy were reinforced, and night coming on put a ſtop to their proceedings. About the ſame time M. de Bellunce appeared before Duderſtadt with 3000 men, ſummoned the commandant, and battered the gates for three hours; but his expedition proved fruitleſs. Gen. Sporcken finding the enemy conſiderably reinforced, that they occupied all the woods where the horſe could not act, and that the Pruſſian troops were ſtill at three marches diſtance, reſolved to paſs the Unſtrut at Silberhauſen, and draw nearer them by a forced march. He communicated his intentions to M. de Siburg; and the motion was executed on the 13th, in preſence of the enemy, without any loſs. M. de Siburg was to paſs the river at Merkleben, whilſt Sporcken paſſed it at Thomasbruck, and Luckner at Bolſtedt. The troops accordingly came up to the river ſide on the 15th; but the thaw had ſwelled the waters ſo much, that there was an inundation from Mulhauſen almoſt to Langenſaltze. The Pruſſian cavalry got through at Merkleben, whilſt their cannon battered Langenſaltze. A part of Sporcken's firſt line paſſed at Thomasbruck, with a brigade of chaſſeurs and a ſquadron of Luckner's. The Pruſſian cavalry fell upon the enemy that were coming out of Langenſaltze, whilſt the Hanoverians attacked the troops that were coming down the hills to their aſſiſtance. On this occaſion M. de Siburg took three battalions, and ſeven pieces of cannon, and M. de Sporcken took two battalions, and ſix pieces of cannon. The enemy's loſs that day was computed at 5000 men. The Pruſſians cantoned at Langenſaltze, and the allies repaſſed the Unſtrut at Bolſtedt, and cantoned at Mulhauſen The vanguard under Gen. Luckner marched to Eiſenach, where he attacked the enemy, who were ſtill there, under the Generals Stainville and Solms, forced them to retire to Vacha, and made about 40 priſoners. The ſame corps being reinforced, puſhed forward to Vacha on the 19th, which they forced the enemy to abandon. On the 20th the Pruſſians marched to Gotha, to obſerve the army of the empire, then re-aſſembled at Arnſtedt. M. de Stainville's corps retreated by Manſbach to Fulda, and a great number of them deſerted. Sporcken's troops paſſed the Werra at Vacha, and Luckner proceeded by Manſbach to Fulda, from whence he drove the enemy, took poſſeſſion of it, and found in it a large magazine of flour and oats. In this place and its neighbourhood, he made 300 priſoners.—Thus ended this expedition.

The main body of Pr. Ferdinand's army marched to Grebenau on the 23d, and, after halting two days, arrived by ſeveral diviſions in their quarters of cantonment between the rivers Schwalme and Ohme. The Count of Buckeburg being reinforced by eight battalions of Gen. Sporcken's corps, prepared to beſiege Caſſel, and accordingly opened the trenches before it in the night of the 1ſt of March.

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The garriſon conſiſted of ſeventeen battalions, and a regiment of voluntiers, under the Count de Broglio. The Marq of Granby had blockaded Ziegenhayn with ſeveral Britiſh regiments, where was a garriſon of 5.0 men, under the command of M de Luchmantel; but being ſoon relieved by Maj. Gen. Schluter of the Heſſian artillery, his lordſhip joined Gen d'Oheim on the Ohme, and obliged a corps of the enemy under M. de Rouge to retreat owards Francfort and Hunau. On this occaſion a part of an Iriſh regiment were made priſoners at Ammeneburg. The hereditary Prince being reinforced by the remainder of Sporcken's corps took poſſeſſion of Budingen, after diſlodging the enemy. Lt. Col. Stockhauſen diſperſed a French detachment near Kauſſingen and took 60 priſoners. In order to ſtraiten the fortreſs of Ziegenhayn, Maj. Gen. Schluter formed a deſign of getting poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs. They were accordingly attacked on the 2d, and carried with great bravery. The enemy had 30 men killed and wounded, and 56 men, with two officers, taken priſoners; but the commandant having refuſed a convention for the ſuburbs, and firing on them from the fortreſs, M. de Schluter thought proper to draw off his troops to their former quarters. Meanwhile the ſiege of Caſſel proceeded but ſlowly. On the 7th the garriſon made a ſally, in which they took poſſeſſion of the trenches, carried off four mortars, nailed up one piece of cannon, and deſtroyed the works of the grand battery; but the Count la Lippe, at the head of the Heſſian guards and Wangenheim's grenadiers, drove them back into the town. About the ſame time the Count de Vaux marched out of Gottingen, and made himſelf maſter of Duderſtudt, with its garriſon.—In the mean time the allies preſſed forward.

M. Broglio being thus driven from almoſt all his poſts in Heſſe, retired with the main body of his army towards the Mayn. He had loſt the bulk of his magazines, which were either taken by the allies, or deſtroyed by his own troops for fear of falling into their hands. His army was ſo fatigued by this precipitate retreat, that many died of it, and a great number were thrown into the hoſpitals. Finding himſelf unable to oppoſe the allies in ſo many different quarters, he ſent repeated orders for a large reinforcement from the army on the Lower Rhine. This reinforcement arrived in different diviſions on the Mayne, about the 10th of March. Soon after the Marſhal began to move forward in his turn, and advanced to Friedberg. Pr. Ferdinand had now his head-quarters at Schweinsberg, the Marq. of Granby at Kirchayn, and the hereditary Prince was near Grunberg. The enemy occupied the country along the Lahne, from Allandorff to Laubach. On the 21ſt the hereditary Prince was attacked near Staggerode, by three columns of French cavalry under M. de Cloſen. The allies were broke on the firſt onſet, and, by the French accounts, 2000 priſoners, 18 colours, one ſtandard, and 12 pieces of cannon were taken. M. de Rheder was among the ſlain. By other accounts the loſs of the Hanoverians was not ſo conſiderable; but neither of them were ſufficiently aſcertained. The ſiege of Ziegenhayn was raiſed on the 25th; on which occaſion the French made 20 officers, and 400 men, priſoners; among the former two general officers. They likewiſe took two pieces of cannon and three pair of colours. On the 27th, the ſiege of Caſſel was alſo raiſed, and the beſiegers retired with a very inconſiderable loſs. M. Broglio now puſhed forward, and the allies retired faſter than they had advanced. It was alledged in their behalf, that notwithſtanding the enemy had been reinforced with upwards of 12,000 men, Pr. Ferdinand had contracted his quarters, and cauſed a field of battle to be marked out near Homburg, to which the troops were ordered to repair; but finding that the enemy did not advance to attack him, and that ſubſiſtence began to fail in a country where there were no magazines, it was judged more expedient to retire, than to diſperſe the army, then in the proximity of the enemy; more eſpecially as the reduction of Caſſel appeared to be a work of time. The allies therefore paſſed the Dymel, and the head-quarters were fixed at Neuhaus, near Paderborn.

Pr.

Pr. Ferdinand put his troops into quarters of cantonment, after the immenſe fatigue they had undergone. M. Broglio having thus recovered the ground he had loſt, ſent back the troops which came from the Lower Rhine; and finding he could not purſue the allies for the very reaſons for which they had retreated, after providing for the ſecurity of Caſſel and Gottingen, and viſiting the ſeveral poſts in Heſſe, he ſet out for the court of Mentz. After this expedition the neighbourhood of the two armies was filled with ſick and wounded, of which a great number died. Many horſes likewiſe periſhed.

On the 16th of May, the Pr. de Soubiſe arrived at Weſel, to take the command of the French troops on the Lower Rhine. This army had been reinforced by ſeveral regiments ſent from France in the ſpring, ſo that it was ſaid to amount to 40,000 men. An accident, however, happened, which greatly retarded its motions. On the 31ſt of April, a fire broke out in a grand magazine of hay at Weſel, which conſumed an immenſe quantity of it, and the loſs was computed at 2,000,000 of livres. Sixty boats were burnt, and thirty-three men periſhed in the flames. This misfortune prevented the army from advancing for ſome time; but at laſt, it began to move forward about the middle of June, in three columns. In order to obſerve Soubiſe's motions, the hereditary Prince had taken poſt in the neighbourhood of Munſter, with a large body of Hanoverians. On the French quitting Weſel, Maj. Scheiter of the light troops, formed a deſign of making an irruption into the duchy of Cleves. He croſſed the Rhine at Bilick with 36 horſe, and deſtroyed a large magazine of hay, ſtraw, and oats at Xanten: He likewiſe burnt another at Aerſen, and two boats with 4000 ſacks of oats, which he threw into the Mayn. At Guildern and Gennop he deſtroyed other two conſiderable magazines. He afterwards burnt four double boats with forage, and croſſed the Rhine again at Lobourg. An hundred and fifty horſemen were detached in purſuit of him from Buderick, and 200 foot from Weſel; but he eſcaped them all; as he did likewiſe a ſtrong party at Bockholt, appointed to intercept him in his return. About the ſame time Gen. Luckner diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the ſide of Gottingen, where he beat a detachment of French which had made an incurſion into the Hartz, and took a number of priſoners.

Both the French armies now began to advance, and from their prodigious ſuperiority threatened to overpower the allies at once. The Pr de Soubiſe proceeded by Bockhum and Dortmund to Unna. The hereditary Prince occupied the heights of Havel on the right of the Lippe, and Lieut.-Gen. Howard was poſted near Ham, on the left of that river. Pr. Ferdinand had advanced on the 21ſt from Paderborn to Geſeke, in order to ſupport theſe two corps. Whilſt the armies were in this ſituation, ſeveral attempts were made to bring Soubiſe to an action, but it was found impracticable. M. Broglio by this time aſſembled his army near Caſſel, and advanced with great celerity. On the 26th he paſſed the Dymel, and made himſelf maſter of Warburg, where Gen. Sporcken's corps was very roughly handled, and a number of priſoners taken, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. In the beginning of July the allies had ſeveral ſmart ſkirmiſhes with the van of Soubiſe's army; but the latter ſtill retreated to the main body. At laſt both the French armies united, and the Generals concerted to attack Pr. Ferdinand jointly. The enemy were encamped, on the 14th, between Soeſt on the Aeſt and Schonenberg on the left of the Lippe. The allies extended from Werle to the borders of the latter, and had a corps of obſervation under Gen Sporcken on the right of that river. M. Broglio commanded the right, and the Pr. de Soubiſe the left of the combined French army. Lieut. Gen. Wutgenau, and the Marq. of Granby headed the left of the allies, and the hereditary Prince the right. M. Broglio having made the proper diſpoſitions in the morning of the 15th, began his march at four in the afternoon in three columns, to take poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Nagel on his left, and of Fellinghauſen on his right. Both theſe ſervices were effected by his van-guard, after an obſtinate defence.

fence. The army having puſhed forward, and attarked the light troops in the Marq. of Granby's front, a hot conflict entued, and a prodigious fi e of artillery and ſmall arms was kept up till nine at night. His Lordſhip ſuſtained the utmoſt efforts of the enemy, till the arrival of Gen. Wutgenau on his left, who, taking them in flank, they were obliged to yeild to this united force, and every where gave way. On this occaſion the Highland battalions ſignalized themſelves in a remarkable manner. The allies regained the village of Felliughauſen, to which place Gen Wutgenau extended his right. The battle was renewed next morning, and the enemy redoubled their efforts againſt Wutgenau's corps, who ſuſtained them with great firmneſs. The fire of the artillery and ſmall arms continued five hours, during which the French gained not one inch of ground. They then attempted to ſeize an eminence, in order to place a battery in the front of Lord Granby's camp; but Sporcken's corps having repaſſed the Lippe, arrived ſeaſonably to his aſſiſtance; and falling on the enemy with great intrepidity, they again gave way, and made a precipitate retreat. A great number were killed and taken on the ſide of the French in both theſe attacks; but eſpecially in the laſt, where Maxwel's grenadiers took almoſt the whole regiment of Rouge, conſiſting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours The allies purſued the enemy as far as Hultrop, beyond which the nature of the ground would not allow the cavalry to act. Whilſt theſe things were tranſacting on the left, the Pr. de Soubiſe advanced towards the right, whoſe poſition was naturally ſtrong, being covered with woods and incloſures. The enemy marched on in three columns, towards an eminence which commands the valley and village of Scheidengen. About ſeven o'clock they had forced ſome advanced poſts of the allies, and then the cannonading grew violent on both ſides: Soon after they attacked a redoubt which covered both the village and bridge; but here they met with a deſperate reſiſtance, and were repulſed. About eight they were informed of M. Broglio's retreat, which intirely diſconcerted them, and obliged them to follow his example. Accordingly they drew off in the beſt order they could, and retired to their old camp at Paradeis. It was computed that the French loſt in this action, upwards of 5000 men, of whom 3000 were taken priſoners, with nine pieces of cannon, and ſix pair of colours. The allies loſt, in killed, wounded and priſoners, about 1500. Thus ended the battle of Felliughauſen, which, for a great part of the campaign, checked the progreſs of theſe two formidable armies.

Immediately after the battle the two armies ſeparated; M. Broglio retiring by Paderborn towards Heſſe, and the Pr. de Soubiſe by the Roer, towards the Lower Rhine. Pr. Ferdinand occupied his old camp of Hohenover, where he had been ſome days before the engagement. The hereditary Prince with a large corps advanced along the Lippe to watch the motions of Soubiſe; who, inſtead of retreating to the Rhine, paſſed the Lippe at Retinghauſen. Upon this Gen Keilmanſegge was detached to cover Munſter, which it was ſuſpected Soubiſe intended to beſiege. Mean while the hereditary Prince had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with his rear, in one of which, on the 20th, near Ruden, Pr. Henry, his Serene Highneſs's ſecond brother, was wounded in the neck by a muſquet-ball, and, tho' attended by the beſt ſurgeons in both armies, he died of his wound at Ham on the 9th of Aug. Whilſt M. Broglio retired towards Heſſe, the light troops of the allies ſcoured the country on the right of the Werra, from the environs of Gottingen, to Hirſchfield and Fulda, and in that expedition burnt and deſtroyed an immenſe quantity of ammunition, forage and proviſions, and took many priſoners. M. Broglio having received two large reinforcements from the army of Soubiſe, puſhed forward towards the Weſer, with a view to enter Hanover. About the middle of Auguſt, his right wing was ſeverely harraſſed by the Cols. Luckner and Freytag, particularly at D ſſel, Uſſar, and Dringelburg, where upwards of 200 were made priſoners. His motions, however, became ſerious, and Pr. Ferdinand had no other alternative

alternative left, but either to follow him with the utmoſt celerity, or attempt a diverſion on the ſide of Heſſe, where his principal magazines were collected. Accordingly he recalled the hereditary Prince, and by forced marches gained the Dymel with his army. After diſlodging all the enemy's poſts on that ſide, and taking a number of priſoners, he ſuddenly turned towards Heſſe, and puſhed a detachment to the neighbourhood of Caſſel. In order to ſecure the left of the Weſer, Gen. Sporcken was poſted with a large corps at Hoxter. The light troops were ſo ſtationed, that at the French convoys from Francfort were forced to fetch a tedious compaſs, by Hanau, Fulda and Hirſchfield. This manoeuvre obliged M. Broglio, who occupied the country between Furſtenberg and Eimbeck, to fall back, and take a poſition between Gottingen and Munden. From thence he detached a large body of troops to reinforce the garriſon of Caſſel. Pr. Ferdinand, having thus in ſome meaſure gained his point, ſuddenly repaſſed the Dymel, and incamped at Buhne, his left extending along the Weſer to Hamelen.

In the mean time the Pr. de Soubiſe had blockaded Munſter, near to which Gen Kielmanſegge was encamped. Towards the end of Auguſt the hereditary Prince left the allied army, and marched towards the Lippe. In his way to the relief of Munſter, he advanced to Ham, which had been cannonaded, and ſummoned by the enemy; but the commandant being aſſured of ſpeedy ſuccours, determined to hold out to the laſt, and on the Prince's approach the enemy retired with precipitation. Upon his arrival there he ſent out a detachment to attack Dorſten, where Soubiſe had his ovens built, and his magazines of proviſions and ammunition collected for the ſiege of Munſter. They attacked and carried the town on the 30th, where M. de Vierſet, with his firſt battalion, were made priſoners. Here they found ſix pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of flour and oats. Next day the light troops took 300 waggons, many equipages, and the French patroles along the Lippe. Soubiſe was thus obliged to raiſe the blockade of Munſter, and march to Halteren, in order to preſerve the communication with his magazines. The hereditary Prince having got rid of him, rejoined the allied army at Buhne.

Whilſt Pr. Ferdinand entered Heſſe, a French detachment from the neighbourhood of Gottingen penetrated into the Hartz, and threatened Hanover. Upon which the light troops under Luckner, Freytag and Stockhauſen, advanced, but were obliged to retire from the ſuperiority of enemy. Gen. Wutgenau croſſed the Weſer, and 2000 men were ſent from Hanover to their aſſiſtance. But the enemy having levied 90,000 crowns, plundered the inhabitants, and rendered the country a military deſart, thought proper to retire. Another corps made an excurſion as far as Langenſaltze and Nordheim, where, and in the adjacent towns, they levied the Pruſſian contributions, and carried off 20,000 ſacks of grain to Gottingen

Pr. Ferdinand finding that the enemy's detachments were thus ſcouring the country, projected a ſecond irruption into Heſſe, in order either to make repriſals on their magazines, or attract Broglio's attention to that quarter. On the 24th of September, he arrived with his army in the neighbourhood of Caſſel, from whence a large body of French troops under M. de Stainville retired. The Prince made a ſhew of beſieging the city, whilſt the light troops ſcoured the country to the environs of Francfort, and carried off, or deſtroyed, moſt of the enemy's magazines: But M. Broglio contented himſelf with ſending M. de Stainville a large reinforcement, and puſhed his operations on the ſide of Hanover. A large corps of French and Saxons ſuddenly appeared before Wulfenbuttle on the 24th, and cannonaded it for four hours; but the garriſon making a noble defence, they thought fit to retire. On the 25th, the caſtle of Schwartzfels in the Hartz was taken, and the garriſon made priſoners of war. Pr. Ferdinand not finding the advantages he expected from his ſecond expedition into Heſſe, retired from Caſſel on the 3d Oct, and fixed his head-quarters at Bruhnen

Bruhnen near Paderborn. Meanwhile Pr. Xavier of Saxony made another attack upon Wolfenbuttle, which surrendered on the 10th. Of that city he exacted 250,000 crowns, of which he received part in ready money, and took hostages for the rest. Immediately after he invested Brunswick; but Pr. Frederick and Gen. Luckner coming up, attacked him in his intrenchments, which he was obliged to abandon, with the loss of 300 men. Two days after Wolfenbuttle was evacuated, and the garrison were made prisoners of war. Pr. Xavier lost in his retreat 2000 men, and all his artillery.

The Pr. de Soubise having scarce an enemy to check his progress in Westphalia, employed his troops in levying contributions and distressing the country. One of the most barbarous of these expeditions was executed by a detachment sent into East-Friesland, under the command of M. Conflans. This detachment appeared suddenly before Embden, on the 24th Sept. and the burghers refusing to join in the defence of the place, the garrison, consisting of 200 English invalids, capitulated for themselves, and embarked for Bremen. The French having entered the town, extorted large contributions by every act of violence, levied 10,500 ducats in specie, and took bills of exchange for 11,500 more. For three days they committed such excesses, that the peasants assembled to the number of 4000, armed with guns, pitchforks and flails, and drove them out of the town, with a very considerable loss. In one of these encounters, M. Camberfort, a commanding officer, was killed by a boor; The enemy, however, returned next day in greater numbers, and the peasants had been all cut off, had they not escaped into morasses and trees. The greatest barbarities were exercised on such as fell into their hands. Having taken the ringleader prisoner, they cut off both his hands, after quarters had been given him. They then fell to plundering the inhabitants with greater fury then ever. What they could not carry off, they broke and destroyed. Before they evacuated that country, they levied most exorbitant contributions on all the adjacent towns, and villages, several of which they burnt; they received from Embden alone 60,000 ducats, on condition they should not enter East Friesland again all winter. Another detachment of the French attempted to surprize Bremen, but were repulsed. They then scoured the country to Osnaburg, which they entered; and the inhabitants not being able to raise the contributions demanded, they stripped the poor people of every thing valuable, and sent 112 waggons from thence to Wesel, loaded with furniture, cloaths, linen, &c. On the 3d of Oct. the castle of Meppen in the bishoprick of Munster, surrendered to a corps of the enemy under the Pr. of Conde, and the garrison, consisting of 500 men, were made prisoners. They found in the place 40 cannon, a great quantity of effects, and provisions of all kinds.— Soon after, however, Maj. Scheiter surprised one of these detachments, and carried off, near Luhnen, a whole troop of horse grenadiers, with their arms.

About the beginning of November, the Pr. de Soubise concluded the campaign with these plundering expeditions. His troops now began to separate, and betake themselves to winter-quarters. The gendarmerie, which were in the most ruinous condition, filed off successively, thro' the bishopric of Liege, for France; and the remainder was distributed in the towns and villages along the left of the Rhine, the head-quarters being fixed at Wesel on the right of that river. Soon after the Pr. de Soubise set out for Versailles, and left the command of the army with M. de Chevert.

We left Pr. Ferdinand at Bruhnen near Paderborn, from whence he transferred his head quarters to Olir, on the left of the Weser. In the beginning of November the enemy's army was thus posted. M. Broglio had his center at Eimbeck, consisting of eight battalions; Lt.-Gen Stainville encamped at Seesen on his right, with 16 battalions, and Pr. Xavier of Saxony, at Gandersheim, with 19. On his left M. Chabot occupied Escherhausen, with 15 battalions. The rest of the infantry and cavalry were cantoned in the villages behind these camps, and

to secure the communication with Hesse and Franconia, M. Rochambeau was left at Cassel with 8 battalions and the Irish brigade was posted on the Eder. Whilst the enemy were thus dispersed, Pr. Ferdinand resolved on an attempt to surprize them before they should collect in a body. The proper dispositions being made, the Allied army passed the Weser in different places, and by several divisions, on the 4th. Gen. Luckner, with his corps and the garrison of Wolfenbuttle, was appointed to keep M. de Stainville in play; the hereditary Prince to push forward to Eimbeck; and the Marq. of Granby to force the post of Cappelnhausen, and block up the defile leading from Eschershausen to Eimbeck. His Serene Highness's drift was to cut off M. Chabot's corps; and in this he would have succeeded, had not Lt. Gen. Hardenberg, who was destined to march to Stad-Oldendorp, been retarded in his march by the pontoons overturning in a hollow way. M. Chabot finding himself likely to be attacked, attempted to get by Wickensen to Eimbeck; but finding the Marq. of Granby in his way, he turned to his right, and, by fetching a circuit by Dassel, arrived at the Huve on the 5th at noon. By this accident the hereditary Prince was likewise baffled in his design upon Eimbeck. He arrived opposite the Huve at two, and was joined by the Marq. of Granby and Lt.-Gen. Conway, at four o'clock; but M. Broglio had already collected such a number of troops, that it was not thought adviseable to attempt to force him. The afternoon passed in a warm cannonade, and several skirmishes happened on the 6th. On the 7th, the Marq. of Granby marched to Fourwohle, and the hereditary Prince to Ammensen. M. Broglio, taking this motion for a retreat, pursued the latter; but without attempting to attack him. Count Broglio followed the former, and attacked him just as he was beginning to incamp; but his Lordship repulsed the enemy, and drove them back to the Huve. Pr. Ferdinand having reconnoitred their position, made an attempt on the 9th to get round their left flank, and either to oblige M. Broglio to attack him, or abandon Eimbeck. Whilst the Marq. of Granby was upon his march to join the army, he was attacked that morning on his left; but he received the enemy with the same spirit as before, and repulsed them with considerable loss. M. Broglio, finding that Pr. Ferdinand had gained his flank, and was partly in his rear, chose rather to retire than risk an engagement; accordingly he abandoned Eimbeck that evening, and all the adjacent country. The Allies immediately took possession of it, and the head-quarters were fixed there.

The season now became so severe, that both armies were seriously disposed to enter into winter quarters. M. Broglio, therefore, after providing for the security of Gottingen and Mulhausen, fixed his head quarters at Cassel. He repartitioned his army in such a manner, that his troops form a line from Francfort on the Mayn to Gotha in Thuringia. Several regiments, besides, are posted on the Werra, to maintain a communication with the Saxons.——Pr. Ferdinand soon after followed his example, and, quitting Eimbeck, fixed his head quarters at Hildesheim. The hereditary Prince, with his corps, winters in the bishopric of Munster, the British cavalry in East Friesland; and the foot in the bishopric of Osnaburg. Gen. Sporcken occupies Hamelen, and Gen. Luckner Eimbeck. So that the Allies form a chain from Munster to the frontiers of Hanover.

THUS have we taken a review of the last campaign in Germany, in all its branches, from the Rhine to the Oder. We have been the more copious in our detail of particulars, as we thought them either of real importance in the course of the narration, or more immediately interesting to Britain. We have seen his Prussian Majesty still struggling against a torrent, which must have swallowed up any single power in the universe besides himself. Fruitful in resources, dexterous in expedients, and unparalleled in œconomy, he has yet been able to weather the storm. When we pronounced him on the brink of destruction, and often imagined he was sunk to the bottom, in a moment he

buoyed up, and rode on the ſurface of the wave. After being ſo long toſſed and buffeted by the billows of war, it is no wonder if his veſſel is now become crazy. He ſuffered, in the courſe of laſt campaign, two ſhocks more ſevere than any that have hitherto befallen him. The loſs of the fortreſſes of Colberg and Schweidnitz, the one the key to Brandenburg, and the other to Sileſia, are ſtrok s which muſt greatly embarraſs him during the continuance of the war. He has generally been unlucky in the ſieges he has undertaken; nor can he now ſpare a ſufficient body of troops for ſuch enterprizes. Unleſs, therefore, he can recover them by a *coup de main*, he muſt ſummon his philoſophy, and patiently wait for theſe happier revolutions of fortune, many of which he has experienced in the moſt deſperate criſis of his affairs. —Indeed, if we can give any credit to late intelligence, ſome faint glimmerings of hope beign to dawn. — On the 5th Jan. Elizabeth Petrowna, Empreſs of Ruſſia, and one of his moſt inveterate enemies, paid the laſt debt to nature. She is ſucceeded by Peter III formerly Grand Duke of Ruſſia, and ſon of the late Duke of Holſtein Gottorp. As it has been long ſurmiſed that this Prince always diſreliſhed the ſyſtem adopted by the late Empreſs; ſo we are told, that, inſtead of approving her violent meaſures, he has ſent orders to the commanders of the Ruſſian troops in Pomerania, not to commit any acts of hoſtility againſt the Pruſſians, till further orders. Nay, it is talked, that a treaty of Alliance is on the carpet between their Imperial and Pruſſian Majeſties; ſo that, if the former ſhall detach himſelf from the Empreſs-Queen, it is probable that Pruſſia will be able to cope with her, and reduce her to reaſonable terms. Thus ſhall Britain be delivered from that branch of continental connection, which has long been a clog upon all her operations.—In Weſtphalia and Hanover we have likewiſe ſeen Pr. Ferdinand grappling with an enormous ſuperiority; to ſupport him againſt which, Britain has been drained of men and her coffers of money. The bravery of his troops has, indeed, in ſome meaſure compenſated for the inequality of numbers. We had the honour of beating the enemy at Fellinghauſen, and driving them out of Eimbeck: But, tho' we boaſted, that we had given Soubiſe another Roſbach and Broglio another Minden, the bare glory of victory is a poor recompence for ſo many millions laviſhed, and ſo many lives loſt. Nothing deciſive was done either at Fellinghauſen or Eimbeck: Soon after the former, the French extended themſelves along the frontiers of Hanover, and made incurſions to the very environs of that city. Immediately after the latter, they took ſuch a poſition, in their winter quarters, as may enable them to open the campaign with advantage, and over-run the whole electorate. The Britiſh troops have been expoſed almoſt on every occaſion, in almoſt every ſouffle: Many of them have fallen in battle, and more have died of the diſeaſes incident to an army; ſo that we muſt, in a manner, depopulate our exhauſted country, to fill up the deficiencies of our regiments in the barren and bloody fields of Weſtphalia, and ſupply the carnage of a new and a hopeleſs German campaign.

We ſhall now make a tranſition to DENMARK.—— The diſputes between this crown and the ducal houſe of Holſtein, have ſubſiſted for a great while paſt, and have been the ſource of ſeveral wars. Some time before the preſent commotions, a treaty was ſet on foot betwixt his Daniſh Majeſty and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, alſo Duke of Holſtein, reſpecting the exchange of this duchy for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, ſituated between the duchy of Bremen and principality of Eaſt-Frieſland. It was thought that this treaty was as good as concluded; but it appears to have been only a political amuſement, to prevent the K. of Denmark from entering into meaſures oppoſite to thoſe of the court of Peterſburg. We were aſſured that the late Empreſs of Ruſſia had laſt ſummer guarantied to the Grand Duke, all the dominions of Holſtein, upon which the negotiations for an exchange were entirely broken off. How

How ſoon his Daniſh Majeſty was informed of it, he ordered his troops to be put in motion, and it was apprehended he had a deſign of ſeizing it by force. Upon which the public money and archieves were tranſported from Kiel, capital of Holſtein, to Hamburg, for further ſecurity. The magiſtrates were alarmed, and the gates ſhut almoſt a whole day. The council was ſummoned to conſider, whether theſe effects could remain there, without expoſing the city to the reſentment either of the Czarina or the K. of Denmark. At laſt it was agreed, that they ſhould be permitted to remain there till it ſhould be ſeen what turn affairs might take. A body of the Daniſh troops arrived ſoon after in the neighbourhood of Altena, which greatly terrified the inhabitants; but at laſt it appeared that they were only deſtined to protect his Majeſty's territories from inſult, on account of the vicinity of the Swedes, Pruſſians, and Ruſſians. Meanwhile the King has ordered an augmentation both of his marine and land-forces, as a rupture with Ruſſia is deemed not very diſtant.—This monarch has lately publiſhed a declaration, intimating his claim to the dominions of the late Duke of Holſtein-Ploen, who died without male iſſue, and requiring the inhabitants to accept of him as their lawful ſovereign.—We ſhall next paſs to ITALY.

ABOUT the end of 1760, Pagliarini, a bookſeller in Rome, was taken up and impriſoned, for ſelling a tract againſt the Jeſuits, intitled, *La lupi maſquerati*, [the wolves in maſquerade]. Card. Torregiani, ſecretary of ſtate, was the cauſe of his impriſonment, and raiſed himſelf many enemies on account of this imprudent ſtep, by which it was feared he would anew embroil the Holy See. Pagliarini was protected both by the courts of Naples and Liſbon. He remained in confinement, however, near nine months; when he was at laſt ſet at liberty on the interpoſition of the Neapolitan ambaſſador.

On the 8th of January there was a violent eruption of Mount Veſuvius, when it threw up in the air, with uncommon violence, trees, ſtones, and bituminous matter. Next morning the eruption ceaſed; and three days after a terrible noiſe proceeded from it, occaſioned by the whole top of it falling in. The alteration was ſuch, that, inſtead of a vulcano, it ſoon after appeared like a cultivated hill, the peaſants labouring their grounds upon it with the greateſt unconcern. The damage done by the eruption was computed at a million of ducats, and a plan was laid before the miniſtry, for raiſing a fund to indemnify the ſufferers by ſuch calamities.

The Corſican malcontents are ſtill ſtruggling for liberty. Laſt ſummer they fitted out ſeveral armed veſſels, in order to intercept all the ſhips they could meet with belonging to Genoa, and prevent their landing reinforcements or military ſtores on the iſland; and in this they have been pretty ſucceſsful. Theſe veſſels have likewiſe been very ſerviceable in ſupplying themſelves with proviſions and military implements from different ports. The republic, tired out with fruitleſs attempts to reduce the rebels by force, ſent over, about the middle of May, ſix commiſſaries in order to attempt an accommodation. But their hero, Paoli, would liſten to none of their propoſals. Nay, he threatened to diſpatch them, if they ſhould be found tampering with his adherents. So that they were obliged to quit the iſland without anſwering the purpoſe of their embaſſy, and leave the rebels to proſecute their hoſtilities.

Laſt ſummer we were amuſed with the accounts of the appearance of two extraordinary men at Rome, who called themſelves prophets. They had formerly appeared at Cologn, and talked with the Jeſuits there in all languages. They gave out that they were 700 years old, and propheſied that the world will be at an end in 1773. When examined, they ſaid they were ſent by Heaven to turn men to repentance. When the Pope offered them a guard, on their arrival at Rome, they rejected it, ſaying, they had that within them that would protect them from all injury. The ſimplicity of their manners, the purity of their opinions, and their deſire of doing good, engaged

gaged the good-will of the religious. They erected no ways ſtruck with the grandeur of the public edifices in that city, which, they ſaid, fell far ſhort of the magnificence of the antients. They were maſters of all the ſciences to an eminent degree, and ſpoke the Greek as it was ſuppoſed to have been ſpoken in the time of Homer. They were acquainted with the hiſtory of all nations, and their relations were ſo conformable to known facts, that their veracity was not doubted. They ſaid that they would not ſee the fulfilling of their own prophecies, as they were to be put to death by the unbelieving inhabitants of a great city. The manner of their ſubſiſtence and their reſources were a perfect myſtery. Thoſe who had ſeen them, reported, that, notwithſtanding their great age, they poſſeſſed, in appearance, the ſtrength and vigour of twenty five. Such is the relation given us of theſe wonderful men; but as they have only made their appearance in catholic countries, where miracles are common, and have no where elſe been heard of, we may ſuſpend our belief till we obtain more convincing teſtimonies of their miſſion, if not of their exiſtence.——Proceed we now to PORTUGAL.

THE unhappy King of PORTUGAL, ever ſince the attempt on his life, has been more employed in gratifying his revenge, than in conſulting the improvement of trade, and regulating the domeſtic affairs of his kingdom. To extirpate the ſociety of Jeſuits, has been his principal aim. Such as were ſuſpected of being privy to the conſpiracy, were thrown in priſon, and the reſt were tranſported ſucceſſively to the Pope's dominions. A great number were brought from the Portugueſe colonies in the Weſt-Indies, and ſhared the ſame fate. An edict was publiſhed, for confiſcating all their eſtates and effects, and annexing them to the crown.

On the 20th September there was on *Auto de Fé* held at Liſbon, on which occaſion there were fifty-four criminals, including three in effigy. The Jeſuit Malagrida was the only perſon burnt at the ſtake; not on account of his being acceſſory to the conſpiracy againſt the King's life, but for his heretical and blaſphemous doctrines and writings. The proceſs againſt him was publiſhed, ſetting forth the charge, and foundation of his accuſation, wherein his expreſſions and principles are expoſed in the moſt odious light.

On the 31ſt of March, the city of Liſbon was alarmed by the ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted ſeveral minutes; but happily it did no other damage than the throwing down ſome old walls. The conſternation of the inhabitants was inexpreſſible; but they ſoon after recovered, and attended their reſpective employments. On the ſame day, a like ſhock was felt at Corunna, by which ſeveral houſes were removed ſome feet from their original poſition; and particularly the conſul's houſe, one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe, was moved four feet towards the ſea, and its front altered its aſpect upwards of two points of the compaſs. But the moſt ſurprizing phenomenon was that which happened in the iſland of Terceira, one of the Azores, belonging to Portugal. The very ſame day on which the other earthquakes happened, the ſea roſe to a great height all round the iſland, and continued riſing and falling for three hours. From the 14th to the 17th of April, they had ſeveral violent ſhocks of an earthquake, and for the two laſt days the earth continued almoſt conſtantly trembling. On the morning of the 18th, a great ſmoke was ſeen three leagues N. W. from the capital, attended by a noiſe like thunder at a diſtance. This continued till the 20th, during which time the inhabitants quitted their houſes, being in continual alarm by earthquakes or theſe diſmal noiſes. At laſt the earth opened in three dreadful vulcanos, not far from where the ſmoke iſſued, which continued burning with the greateſt fury, and vomiting up vaſt quantities of liquid burning matter and glowing ſtones for about fifteen days. During this time there iſſued from the vulcanos, or burning lakes, three large rivers of liquid fire, all which directed their courſe about N. W. One of them run upwards of two leagues, deſtroying every thing that fell

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in its way, and burnt a third part of the town of Bitonto. The clattering of the ſtones thrown up in the air, the terrible bellowings from below the lakes, rivers of liquid fire, and the conſtant trembling of the earth, produced a ſcene the moſt dreadful to be deſcribed. The rivers at laſt began to have a ſlower motion, the force of the fire being abated. They directed their courſe in to a valley, where they continued moving ſome days after, and then ſtopt.

WE ſhall next make a tour to SPAIN. Altho' the affairs of this monarchy are now more intimately connected with thoſe of Great Britain, we ſhall take a curſory view of the preparations that have been making in the ports of that kingdom for twelve months paſt, which will help to unravel the ultimate deſigns of that court. In the beginning of the year, we were told, that 35 ſhips of the line, four frigates, four bombs, three fire-ſhips, two hoſpital and two proviſion-ſhips, were ordered to be fitted out in the ſpring at Carthagena, Cadiz, and Ferrol. The purpoſe of this armament alarmed both friends and foes. Various reports were induſtriouſly ſpread, and various conjectures formed concerning it. At Paris, it was apprehended, that the court of Madrid was entering into an alliance with thoſe of Turin, London, and Naples At Vienna it was rumoured, that Spain and Sardinia had concluded a treaty for ſupporting their mutual pretenſions in Italy; and at London it was ſuſpected, that his Catholic Majeſty intended to join France. Towards the end of September, we were informed, that he had given orders to fit out all the men of war and frigates in the ſeveral ſea-ports of his dominions, ſo as they might be ready to ſail on the firſt notice. At the ſame time, he was buſy in augmenting his land-forces With regard to the deſign of theſe preparations, our politicians were ſtill in the dark, till M. Buty, the French miniſter, gave a broad hint of it, at the cloſe of his negociations with the Britiſh court. What ſerved to confirm the ſuſpicion, was the report of a treaty being finally concluded between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, by which the latter engaged to aſſiſt the former againſt Great Britain both by ſea and land. Both theſe articles, however, ſhall be cleared up in their proper place.

The political affairs of FRANCE are ſo interwoven with thoſe of England, that we muſt review them together. We ſhall therefore paſs to HOLLAND —— In the beginning of January, Gen. Yorke, the Britiſh miniſter, demanded of the deputies of the States General payment of the 100 000 *l.* ſtipulated to be paid by the Dutch Eaſt India company, for the hoſtilities committed by them in the river of Bengal. His Excellency urged the immediate fulfillment of theſe engagements, as they muſt be convinced they were in the wrong. This demand was afterwards carried before their High Mightineſſes, who laid it before the Eaſt-India directors, in order that they might make their report. The report was accordingly preſented to the States in Auguſt laſt, wherein, inſtead of acknowledging the juſtice of the claim, they retort on the Engliſh, and exhibit a ſtate of their grievances, which counter-balance all that can be alledged againſt them. In this piece they pretend to bring authentic proofs of the violences and hoſtilities committed againſt their company by the Britiſh; ſolicit the States General to take their affairs under their protection, that by their interceſſion they may obtain ſatisfaction from England; and conclude with obſerving, that if the power of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company is not curbed, but ſuffered to continue their violences, the Dutch will ſoon have no ſettlement, either at Bengal or elſewhere A copy of this ſpecious, and modeſt report, was delivered to each deputy of the towns, to be ſhown to their conſtituents, that they may deliberate on it without loſs of time. It was likewiſe urged, that warm remonſtrances ſhould be made to the Engliſh miniſtry, againſt the behaviour of the Britiſh ſubjects to the Dutch in that quarter, and that Gen. Yorke ſhould be requeſted to ſupport theſe remonſtrances by his good offices. Thus ſtands this matter at preſent.

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Another affair that greatly embarraſſed the Dutch, was the taking the Felicité, a French frigate of 32 guns, bound to Martinico with a cargo valued at 30,000 *l.* [162] Captain Elphinſton of the Richmond came up with her at ſea, Jan. 24. when they began to engage, both ſhips ſtanding towards the land. At laſt, both of them run aſhore on the Flemiſh coaſt, but ſtill continued the engagement. The enemy ſoon after quitted the veſſel, and ſhe was entirely deſtroyed. — On this account, M. d'Affry, the French minister, preſented a memorial to the States General, ſetting forth, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the inſult offered to the ſovereignty of the republic and its neutrality, in the violation of its territory; and requeſting them to take the moſt efficacious meaſures to procure to the King his maſter, the reſtitution of the Felicité and her cargo, and likewiſe ſatisfaction for the violence committed by the Engliſh. —— Soon after their High Mightineſſes came to a reſolution, to ſend a narrative of the whole affair to Mr. Hop, their envoy at London, for his information; and to injoin him to repreſent to the Britiſh miniſtry, the repeated violations of the neutral territory of the republic, and eſpecially in this particular act; that after the firſt engagement, in which, lawyers ſay, the ardour of the fight might plead excuſe, a ſecond and a third attack was made, when on ſhore; that the French frigate was ſtranded on a bank within cannon-ſhot of the ſhore, while ſeveral of the balls from the Engliſh veſſel, which lay without her, reached the downs; an inconteſtible proof that the Felicité was on the territory of the republic, and conſequently, with her crew and cargo, under the immediate protection of the States; and that, while in this ſituation, ſhe was plundered, and ſet on fire by the Engliſh: that for theſe reaſons their High Mightineſſes found themſelves under a neceſſity of making repreſentations, and demanding proper ſatisfaction for the violation of territory; at the ſame time inſiſting that his Britannic Majeſty would ſignify his diſpleaſure at the officers who were the authors of it; requiring reſtitution of the effects carried off, and indemnification for the damage done to the French veſſel; and urging, with the greateſt earneſtneſs, that his Majeſty would give poſitive orders that the territory of the republic may not be violated for the future. — Such was the tenor of the repreſentations on this affair; but we have not heard that they produced any effect.

By letters lately arrived from India, it appears that theſe republicans have met with a retaliation of their barbarities in one of their capital ſettlements. The King of Candia being ill uſed by them, marched an army in March laſt to attack their ſettlement at Point de Gallo, on the iſland of Ceylon, where he put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword. He afterwards over-run almoſt the whole iſland, ſacrificing every perſon that oppoſed him; he then cut down or deſtroyed moſt of their cinnamon trees, which, tho' made a villainous traffic of by the Dutch, muſt be an irretrievable loſs to all Europe. Their principal ſettlement at Columbo, was ſtill ſaid to hold out. —— Let us now take our departure for the EAST-INDIES.

THE firſt article of importance that occurs in this quarter, was an expedition planned by the Count d' Eſtaing againſt the Britiſh ſettlements on the iſland of Sumatra. In January 1760, two French ſhips, the one of 60 and the other of 18 guns, with 1000 men on board, under the command of this officer, arrived on that coaſt. They firſt attacked Sappanooly on the north of the iſland, which they carried by ſtorm, after three days cannonade. In the end of March they arrived before Fort Marlborough, where the governor prepared to receive them. The Denham Indiaman having come into the road two days before, the French attempted to board her; but the crew ſet her on fire and retired into the fort. The enemy attacked the fort with great vigour, and the fire was returned; but the garriſon, conſiſting only of 90 effective men, excluſive of 30 inhabitants and 60 ſailors, it was judged impoſſible to prevent their landing. They therefore retired into the country, with a view to ſave

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the out-settlements; but the Malay's, on whom they depended for provisions, having abandoned them, they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. The people of the other settlements had retreated to Cawoir, a great way to the southward, committing their best effects to the care of the headmen; but they appropriated them to themselves. From thence they sent an express to Croce, desiring that a vessel lying here might be sent for them; but, before they had a return, the Count d'Estaing arrived in his frigate and took them all prisoners. The people of Croce escaped in the night before their arrival in that road. All the company's servants on the coast being taken prisoners, they were sent to Batavia, where they arrived July 16. and from thence were transported to Fort St. George, in a vessel purchased for that purpose, where they landed Sept. 14.

In September 1760, Pondicherry, the capital French settlement in India, was invested both by sea and land. The land forces, consisting of about 3,500 Europeans, and 7,000 seapoys, were under the command of Col. Coote; and the fleet, consisting of about 18 sail of the line, besides frigates and fire-ships, was commanded by the Admirals Stevens and Cornish. During the monsoons, which continue from the middle of October, to the end of December, Admiral Stevens had sailed from Trincomaly to refit the squadron, leaving Capt. Haldane, with five ships of the line, to blockade the town by sea. All the out-posts being carried successively, four batteries were opened at once, on the 8th December, including the works of the place. Several other batteries were afterwards erected, which played on the works with great effect. On the 25th, Admiral Stevens, with four ships of the line, arrived off Pondicherry, having parted with Amdiral Cornish's division in blowing weather. On the 1st of January, a most violent storm of wind coming on obliged the fleet to cut their cables, and put to sea. During this hurricane, the Duke of Acquitaine and Sunderland foundered, and all their crews perished. The Newcastle, Queensborough and Protector fire-ship, were drove on shore near Ariancopang, and lost, with many of their men. Several others of the ships suffered severely, but were soon repaired out of the wrecks. Adm. Stevens appeared again before the place, on the 4th, as did Adm. Cornish, with three ships of the line, on the 6th, having had the good fortune to weather out the storm. The place was now again completely blockaded by sea, and the works went on briskly. The fortifications were greatly damaged, and the garrison in the utmost distress for want of provisions. At last, on the 15th January, seeing no possibility of receiving supplies, M. Lally sent proposals to Col. Coote for delivering up the garrison, upon the footing of an old cartel: but the British commander would receive them only as prisoners at discretion, without any other limitation than what the laws of war and humanity dictate. Accordingly the grenadiers took possession of the Villenour gate next morning, and, the day after, of the gate of Fort St. Lewis. The garrison and inhabitants amounted to about 2000 men. A vast quantity of artillery, military stores, and, other implements of war, were found in the place.—Gen. Lally was feared and hated by the garrison; notwithstanding which he made a most vigorous defence, even when reduced to the utmost distress. He is said to be a man of great martial abilities, obscured by a savage ferocity, and a contempt for every person below the character of a general. Even in his fallen condition, he maintained his primitive haughtiness, when in the heart of the English camp. We were told he had amassed an immense treasure, which he attempted to convey out of the place: but it was discovered, and brought back. —— Thus fell Pondicherry, a most valuable acquisition to our East India settlements.

There now remained few conquests of any importance in that country: the only one worth attempting, soon shared the fate of Pondicherry. On the 10th February Fort Mihie, with all its dependencies, on the Malabar coast, was surrendered by M. Louet, the French commandant

mandant, to Thomas Hodges, Esq; commander at Tellicherry, and Hector Munro, Esq; commander of the King's and company's troops on that expedition.

The very day of the reduction of Pondicherry, the British troops, under Major Carnac, attacked and defeated the young Mogul, near Patna, in Bengal. The enemy's army was said to consist of 50,000 men, whilst that of the English amounted not to a third of the number. In this action, the French General, M. Law, with all his men who escaped the slaughter, were made prisoners, and all their cannon taken. Sometime after the action, the Prince likewise surrendered himself—He appeared in all the pomp of an Eastern Monarch, and had in his looks a great deal of dejected Majesty. The English troops afterwards defeated the rebel Rajah, and put his capital residence into the hands of the Nabob of Bengal, who was to pay the East India company for it, the sum of six millions of rupees yearly.

Since that period a revolution happened in the government of that country. The late Nabob of Bengal, Jaffier Ali-Cawn, being deposed for his cruelties and mal-administration, his son-in-law, Mahomud Cossum Ali-Cawn, was appointed to succeed him. This event was chiefly brought about by the address of president Sittart: and as the people in general concurred in the affair, there was not a drop of blood shed. The new Nabob has not only confirmed all the company's privileges, but has granted many additional ones, and a considerable sum of money.

We shall now turn our views to the West Indies. In this quarter an expedition of great importance was projected, and put in execution before we so much as heard that it was in agitation. On the 4th of June, Lord Rollo and Com. Sir James Douglas, with four ships of the line and some frigates, sailed from Basseterre, with a small body of N. American troops that had arrived, and a reinforcement from Guadaloupe, under Lieut.-Col. Melvil. On the 6th at noon, they arrived off Rouseau in the island of Dominica. On their arrival, they sent a manifesto on shore, addressed to the principal inhabitants; upon which two deputies came on board, probably with a design to amuse them; for on their being relanded, the enemy manned their intrenchments and batteries, and stood on their defence. Accordingly the troops were ordered to disembark, which was speedily effected, and in the best order. The troops formed quickly on the beach, and, whilst a party of them took possession of the town, the grenadiers, under Col. Melvil, seized a flanking battery, and part of an intrenchment. Lord Rollo being apprehensive that the enemy might greatly annoy the troops during the night, from the batteries overlooking their intrenchments, the town and the shore, and having likewise a strong country in their favour, thought proper to cause them immediately to be attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops. This was accordingly executed with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy were driven successively from all their intrenchments, batteries and head-quarters; where Col. Melvil took post with the grenadiers. In this attack M. de Longpre the French commandant, his second M. de la Couche, and several other officers were taken. Next day, Lord Rollo established his head quarters in Rouseau, and employed himself in receiving the oaths of submission, and the surrender of arms, from the inhabitants, landing military stores and provisions, and intrenching his posts. In every thing where the service required it, he was nobly seconded by the Commodore. Thus was the conquest of this fine island effected in the space of twelve hours, with the loss of only eight men killed and wounded.

The insurrection of the rebellious negroes, in Jamaica which broke out in 1760, was not intirely quelled at the end of the year. About 30 of them that were left, came down on an estate belonging to Mr. Moss, and burnt his whole sugar works. His loss was computed at 10,000*l*. They afterwards made an attempt upon Mr. Wallace's; but his son firing on them

them with his white ſervants, and killing ſome of them, the reſt retired to the woods. They continued killing all the cattle and negroes they met with, and doing every miſchief their malice could ſuggeſt, which put almoſt a total ſtop to trade: till the governor raiſed three companies of free negroes to ſuppreſs them, and allowed 20*l.* for every one they ſhould kill or take priſoner. Theſe, by ferreting them out of their lurking holes, at laſt extirpated the whole, and put an end to their dangerous and wicked combination.

We ſhall next take a trip to N. America. The moſt material tranſaction in this country, was the expedition againſt the Cherokees. The ſevere chaſtiſement which Col. Montgomery gave theſe ſavages in 1760, rather irritated than allayed their animoſity againſt the Engliſh. Of this the unhappy garriſon of Fort Loudon is a melancholly inſtance [iv. 105.]. It was therefore reſolved, not only from a juſt reſentment of this unprecedented act of cruelty, but in order to ſtrike terror in theſe perfidious wretches, to carry the correction ſtill further, and, if poſſible, either to extirpate, or reduce them to terms. Accordingly Col. Grant, who commanded in abſence of Col. Montgomery, was appointed to this expedition. During the ſpring, the governor of S. Carolina had been extremely active in providing ammunition, proviſions, baggage-horſes, waggons, and every thing neceſſary for the army. In the beginning of April, Col. Grant aſſembled his troops at Monk's corner, and from thence proceeded to the Congarees. They conſiſted of Regulars, Provincials, Indians and Negroes, amounting in all to about 2800 men. On the 14th May, the army arrived at Ninety-Six, after a moſt diſagreeable and fatiguing march. On the 27th, they got to Fort Prince George, where the Little Carpenter waited on Col. Grant, and begged, with great earneſtneſs, he would proceed no further with his troops, until he ſhould return from the nation; but he received no encouragement to expect his requeſt would be granted. They left Fort Prince George on the 7th June, and, the two ſucceeding days, they made forced marches to get through two dangerous paſſes, which they effected without a ſhot being fired at them. Early in the morning of the 10th, as they moved from their incampment, their cattle guard was fired upon by a few Indians, who kept at a diſtance. Upon this they every moment expected an attack. The corps had been ordered to load that morning for the firſt time, and it ſeemed as if the Colonel had fixed that for the day of action. The Cherokees had choſen a very advantageous poſition, on a high hill on the right, under which the line was obliged to paſs for a conſiderable way: cloſe on the left was a river, from the banks on the oppoſite ſide of which, a party of Indians galled the army extremely. Capt. Kennedy with the Indian corps, and a part of the light infantry, firſt diſcovered and attacked the enemy on the hill, from which they were beat off after ſome diſpute. The line faced to the left, and gave the enemy on that ſide their whole fire, which diſperſed, and drove them to the mountains. Having at laſt got thro' the defile, the army came into an open ſavanna; but the picquet and cattle-guard of rangers had not yet paſſed. The enemy had collected their whole force to attack them, and made a very bold puſh. Several parties were ſent back to ſupport them, and came very ſeaſonably to their relief; for they were ſeverely preſſed, had ſeveral baggage horſes ſhot, bags of flour overturned, and proviſion-horſes without their leaders, who had run away into the front. All theſe muſt have been loſt, had not Capt. Roberts, and the other detachments, beat off the enemy. The baggage and proviſions that could not be carried off, were ſunk in the river: as were likewiſe the killed, ſix in number, to prevent the Indians getting their ſcalps. The fire continued very hot till twelve, and the enemy were totally diſperſed by two o'clock. By the report of priſoners, a great number of the Cherokees were killed in the action, among whom were many headmen. Of the army, one officer, and ten private men, were killed, four officers and 48 privates wounded.

After the wounded were dreſſed, and carriages provided for them, the line marched to Echoey that night. Col. Middleton was left with 1000 men to take care of the wounded and proviſions, whilſt Col. Grant marched forward to deſtroy the Indian towns. The whole of them were found entirely abandoned, and ſcarce a veſtige of proviſions left but horſe-fleſh. All their towns, amounting to fifteen, beſides many little villages, and ſcattered houſes, were burnt. Upwards of 1400 acres of corn were entirely deſtroyed, and near 5000 Cherokees, men, women and children, driven to the mountains to ſtarve,—Thus ended this expedition, in which the perfidious ſavages ſuffered a moſt ſevere but juſt chaſtiſement.

Col. Grant having completed his buſineſs, arrived with his army at Keowee, July 9. on his way to Fort Prince George, after thirty-three days moſt fatiguing ſervice. Many of the troops were unable to march, their feet being mangled with the rocks, briars, &c. The puniſhment which had been inflicted on the Indians had the deſired effect; For Attakulla Kulla, or the little Carpenter, with ſeveral other Cherokee headmen, arrived at Col. Grant's camp near Fort Prince George, Auguſt 28. in order to treat of peace. They met with a very kind reception; and the Colonel having aſked them if they had power from the whole nation, they anſwered in the affirmation. After which he acquainted them with the conditions on which they might obtain peace; and they were willing to agree to the whole, excepting the firſt article; which was, "That four Cherokee Indians ſhould be delivered up, to be put to death in the front of the camp, or four green ſcalps brought in, in twelve nights." Col. Grant deſired the Little Carpenter to go to Charleſtown, and apply to the governour for the mitigation of it, and that the other Indians ſhould be ſafe till his return. Attakulla-Kulla accordingly ſet out, and at a conference with the Lieut. governor, at Aſhley Ferry, Sept. 15. new articles were made out, in which the Little Carpenter acquieſced, and undertook to communicate them to the nation on his return. In theſe it was ſtipulated that, in order to have the treaty ratified and confirmed, and the old friendſhip to laſt as long as the ſun ſhines and rivers run, ſome of the headmen, from the Upper, the Valley, the Middle and Lower ſettlements, ſhould come to Charleſtown, and confirm the ſame; and then ſettle ſuch matters as concerned the trade to be carried on with the nation.

The only other article of importance from this quarter, was the project of a new expedition. For this purpoſe Gen. Amherſt had aſſembled, during the ſummer, a great number of the troops employed in the reduction of Quebec and Montreal, at Staten iſland, near New-York, where they encamped for ſome time. In order to co-operate with theſe, Adm. Rodney, with a ſmall ſquadron, and a number of tranſports under his convoy, with five battalions of land-forces on board, ſailed from Beleiſle about the beginning of Auguſt, and arrived at New-York about the middle of Sept. Sometime after, the American troops embarked, and the whole arrived at Barbadoes, the place of rendezvous, towards the end of Nov. There they were joined by draughts from the forces at Guadaloupe, and particular quotas furniſhed by Antigua and the adjacent iſlands, the whole computed to amount to 15 or 16,000 men. This expedition is conducted by Maj. Gen. Monckton, commander in chief of the land forces, and by Adm. Rodney, commander of the fleet, ſupported by Com. Sir James Douglas, who has been long cruizing in thoſe ſeas, with about 20 ſhips of the line. The deſtination of this armament was long a ſecret; but it now appears to be deſigned againſt Martinico, and, from the preparations ſaid to have been made by the enemy for their reception, ſeems to be as arduous an enterprize as any hitherto undertaken during the war. We ſhall therefore conclude with heartily wiſhing them ſuch ſucceſs as the conduct and vigilance of our commanders, and the bravery of our troops deſerve.

LET

LET us now return to Europe. Laſt ſpring a grand expedition was planned in ENGLAND, which for ſome time continued a ſecret. On the 28th March Com. Keppel ſailed from Spithead, with ten ſhips of the line, ſeveral frigates, fireſhips and bombs, having a number of tranſports under his convoy, with about 9000 land-forces on board, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hodgſon. The firſt intelligence received from them was of the 12th April, giving an account of an unſucceſsful attack on St. Andro, in the iſland of Belleiſle. On this occaſion the Britiſh loſt about 500, in killed, wounded, and priſoners. This repulſe was owing to the enemy being ſtrongly intrenched on the ſide of a hill, the foot of which was ſo ſcraped away that the troops could not get footing on their landing. Previous, however, to the receipt of any diſtinct detail of this diſaſter, we were agreeably ſurprized with very different accounts. On the 24th, a part of the troops made good their landing, on the rocks near Point Lamaria, under cover of the fleet, and maintained their ground againſt a ſuperior number of the enemy, till they were reinforced. Soon after the army had effected their landing they advanced towards Fort Palais, the capital of the iſland. The citadel was a regular fortification, which the French general, M. de St. Croix, had covered with ſtrong redoubts. By this means the approaches were rendered both dangerous and ſlow. Several batteries, however, were erected as ſoon as the heavy cannon could be brought up, and the redoubts were forced one after the other, though not without a conſiderable loſs. Among others Col. Craufurd was taken priſoner, with his two aid-de-camps, and 50 men, as he was reconnoitring. The garriſon made a gallant defence, and the governor ſeemed reſolved to hold out to laſt extremity. He had daily expected ſuccours from the continent, and ſome attempts were made for that purpoſe; but Com. Keppel guarded the coaſt ſo narrowly, that all endeavours to tranſport reinforcements were vain. The works being now much damaged, a breach made, and the beſiegers ready to ſtorm the place, the Chev. de St. Croix propoſed, on the 7th of June, that the citadel of St. Palais ſhould be ſurrendered on the 14th, in caſe no ſuccours ſhould arrive before that day; and that no works ſhould be carried on in the mean time, nor any hoſtility committed on either ſide; but this was refuſed. In conſideration, however, of their gallant defence, the garriſon, conſiſting of about 2000 men, were permitted to march thro' the breach with the honours of war, and to be tranſported to the continent with the firſt opportunity.

After this conqueſt Com. Keppel divided his fleet, which had been reinforced by ſeveral ſhips of the line. One diviſion was ſtationed off Breſt, to watch the French ſhips in that harbour; another of Rochfort, to obſerve the veſſels that ſtill lay in the river Vilaine, and a third off Belleiſle, to guard this new acquiſition. During the ſummer they demoliſhed the works at Aix, on which occaſion they had a ſmart bruſh with a number of French prames, crouded with men, which they obliged to ſheer off. — We ſhall now come to England, and take a ſhort ſurvey of our domeſtic affairs.

ON the 8th July, his Britannic Majeſty was pleaſed to declare to his Privy Council, his reſolutions of eſpouſing the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. And on the ſame day, his Majeſty ordered a proclamation to be iſſued, appointing the ſolemnity of his Royal Coronation to be celebrated on the 22d Sept.

On the 1ſt Aug. the Earl of Harcourt embarked at Harwich for the court of Mecklenburg Strelitz, in order to ſettle the treaty of marriage between his Majeſty and that Princeſs; and, on the 8th, Lord Anſon put to ſea on board the Charlotte Yacht, accompanied by ſeveral men of war and frigates, in order to bring over the intended Queen. Meanwhile the greateſt preparations were made for the royal wedding and coronation. On the 6th Sept. the Princeſs landed at Harwich, after a tedious paſſage, and on the 8th, about noon, ſhe arrived at St. James's, where ſhe was moſt effectionately

onately received by the King, and welcomed by the people with the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy. The marriage ceremony was performed that evening in the Chapel-royal, with great pomp and ſolemnity, on which occaſion the proceſſion was extremely brilliant. — Meanwhile the preparations for the coronation of their Majeſties went on with all poſſible diligence. The order of precedency in the proceſſion was accurately regulated, and the utmoſt care taken that no accidents might happen in the city. On the forenoon of the 22d Sept. the proceſſion was drawn out in Weſtminſter-hall, the Peers and Peereſſes being dreſſed in their robes of eſtate, and proceeded with the greateſt order to Weſtminſter-abbey, where the ceremony of the coronation was performed by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury with the utmoſt magnificence. After the ceremony was over, the proceſſion returned in the ſame order to Weſtminſter-hall, where a moſt ſpendid entertainment was ſerved up to their Majeſties and the nobility. The grandeur of the whole was ſaid far to excell any thing of the kind ever known in Britain, and the multitude of ſpectators was innumerable.

Propoſals having mutually paſſed between the courts of London and Verſailles for entering into a negotiation, in order to ſettle the preliminaries of a peace, it was agreed, that an Engliſh miniſter ſhould be ſent to France, and a French miniſter to England, and that both of them ſhould arrive in the reſpective kingdoms at the ſame time. Accordingly about the beginning of June, Mr. Stanley arrived at Calais, and M. Buſſy at Dover, on the ſame day. During the negotiation, various memorials paſſed reciprocally, and a detail of ſundry articles as the baſis of a peace, was mutually exhibited and anſwered. In one of theſe memorials M. Buſſy ſuggeſted to the Britiſh miniſtry, that, as there were ſeveral differences betwixt Spain and England that ſtill remained to be adjuſted, there was reaſon to apprehend, that, if theſe were not ſettled, they might occaſion a freſh war in Europe and America; and therefore, that theſe ought to be previouſly adjuſted, ſo as they might not prove an obſtacle to the duration and ſolidity of the peace. He likewiſe intimated, that the Empreſs Queen had conſented, that France ſhould make a ſeparate peace with England, on condition, that ſhe keep poſſeſſion of the countries belonging to the K. of Pruſſia, and that the K. of Britain, neither as King or Elector, furniſh ſuccours of any kind to his Pruſſian Majeſty. To which Mr. Pitt returned for anſwer, that his Britannic Majeſty would not ſuffer the diſputes with Spain to be blended, in any manner whatever, in the negotiation of peace between the two crowns; and that it would be conſidered as an affront to his Majeſty's dignity, to make any further mention of ſuch a circumſtance: that the intimation with regard to the K. of Pruſſia implied an attempt on the honour of Great Britain, and his Majeſty's fidelity in fulfilling his engagements with his allies; and therefore, that theſe two articles were totally inadmiſſible, and the memorials returned. Soon after this, the negotiations were broke off, and, about the end of Sept. Mr. Stanley left Paris to return to London, and M. Buſſy departed for France.

On the 5th of October, Mr. Pitt, after diſcharging, for about five years and an half, with fidelity and honour, the greateſt truſt that this nation can repoſe in any ſingle man, reſigned the ſeals. The cauſe of this reſignation was ſoon after explained by a letter of his, which was made public. By this letter it appears, that Earl Temple and Mr. Pitt had propoſed in a cabinet-council ſome particular meaſures to be inſtantly taken againſt Spain, founded on what that court had already done; but their opinions being over-ruled by all the reſt of the King's ſervants, the latter rather choſe to reſign, than be reſponſible for meaſures which he was no longer allowed to guide. This ſtep, for ſome time, threw an univerſal damp over the nation, and the citizens of London, in particular, were deeply affected with it. His Majeſty himſelf ſeemed to regret it, and, it was ſaid, requeſted

requeſted his continuance in that high office. Two days after, however, the ſeals were committed to the Earl of Egremont; and the ſame ſpirited meaſures having been afterwards purſued, after a great deal of ſcurrility and abuſe thrown on Mr. Pitt, the national regret and rancour began to ſubſide, and affairs run again in their old channel. By the diſcoveries that were ſoon after made, with regard to the intrigues and deſigns of Spain, this great miniſter was fully vindicated, to the ſatisfaction of his friends and the confuſion of his enemies.

It was now notorious to all Europe, that a treaty had been lately concluded between the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, and, from the warlike preparations then making in the ports of Spain, there were grounds to ſuſpect that theſe engagements portended hoſtilities againſt Great Britain. For ſome time theſe two powers evaded the queſtion, till at length the E. of Briſtol, being deſired to demand, with firmneſs, a communication of the treaties lately entered into between France and Spain, received, in Dec. laſt, from M. Wall the Spaniſh miniſter, by order of his Catholic Majeſty, an abſolute refuſal of any ſatisfaction on that head. This anſwer unraveled the whole myſtery; and accordingly the Britiſh miniſter left the court of Madrid, as did the Count de Fuentes, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, that of London. As all intercourſe was now at an end between the two courts, a declaration of war againſt Spain was iſſued by his Majeſty on the 2d, and proclaimed at London, with the uſual ſolemnity, on the 4th Jan. 1762. This declaration was followed by the moſt active meaſures for proſecuting it with the utmoſt vigour.—On the other hand, his Catholic Majeſty cauſed a declaration of war againſt G. Britain, to be publiſhed at Madrid on the 18th of the ſame month, and, in conſequence thereof, is concerting meaſures, in conjunction with France, for ſecuring his colonies, and repelling force by force.

SUCH is the ſubſtance of the public tranſactions in the courſe of the year 1761. On taking a review of thoſe articles that more immediately relate to Britain, it is almoſt obvious, that the negotiations that were ſet on foot early in ſummer, between the courts of London and Verſailles, were intended by the latter as little more than a political amuſement, in order to retard the progreſs of the Britiſh arms. During the continuance of that treaty, what ſingle conqueſt did our fleets or armies attempt? Did not Adm. Saunders with a large ſquadron, parade it in the Mediterranean, without any other acquiſition than the capture of a French man of war? Did not Com Keppel, after the reduction of Belleiſle, devert himſelf with blowing up the fortifications on the little iſland of Aix, and blocking up the French fleet in the harbour of Rochfort, which have notwithſtanding ſince made their eſcape? Were we not amuſed laſt ſpring with an attack on New Orleans, in order to complete the conqueſt of the French ſettlements in N. America? Did the expedition againſt Martinico take place, till the negotiations were on the point of being broke off? Was it not ſhrewdly ſuſpected that the French miniſter had ſtill further views; not only to throw a langour on our operations in the field, but to confound our counſels in the cabinet, which he well nigh effected. To be brief, was not the chaſtiſement of the Cherokees by Col. Grant, our only enterprize of importance after the commencement of the treaty? ——We have now entered into a new war againſt the united force of France and Spain. The former we have humbled in every part of the Globe, to a degree beyond example in our annals; and if we prove but half ſo ſucceſsful againſt the latter, we ſhall indemnify ourſelves for the enormous expence of a ſeven years war. We have the mines of Mexico to tempt our ambition, and our national courage is not abated. If we can but ſhake off continental connections, and exert our natural ſtrength and ſpirit, as we did at Louiſburg, Quebec, and Pondicherry, the Spaniſh ſettlements muſt fall of courſe, and we be maſters of both the Indies. Then ſhall our fleets return with triumph, and our ſoldiers and ſailors with treaſure; and then ſhall we diſdain to negotiate, but command a ſafe, an honourable, and laſting peace.

His Majesty's DECLARATION of War against the King of SPAIN; Jan. 2. 1762.

GEORGE R.

THE constant object of our attention, since our accession to the throne, has been, if possible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to settle the public tranquility upon a solid and lasting foundation. To prevent those calamities from being extended still farther; and because the most perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain is, at all times, the mutual interest of both nations; it has been our earnest desire to maintain the strictest amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the disputes between us and that crown in the most amicable manner. This object we have steadily pursued, notwithstanding the many partialities shewn by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the course of the present war, inconsistent with their neutrality: And most essential proofs have been given of the friendship and regard of the court of Great Britain for the King of Spain, and his family. After a conduct so friendly, and so full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great surprise to us, to find a memorial delivered on the twenty-third of July last, by Monsieur Bussy, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal Secretaries of State, expressly relating to the disputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring, that, if those objects should bring on a war, the French King would be obliged to take part therein. Our surprise was increased when, afterwards, this unprecedented and offensive step, made by a power in open war with us, was avowed by the Spanish Minister to our Ambassador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and consent of the King of Spain. But, as this avowal was accompanied with the most becoming apologies on the part of the King of Spain, and with assurances, that such memorial never would have been delivered, if it been foreseen that we should have looked upon it in an offensive light; and that the King of Spain was at liberty, and ready, to adjust all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention, or knowledge of France; and soon after, we had the satisfaction to be informed by our Ambassador at Madrid, that the Spanish minister, taking notice of the reports industriously spread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with us; and as the Spanish Ambassador at our court made repeated declarations to the same effect; we thought ourselves bound, in justice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the same tender concern for the welfare of our subjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could possibly be avoided, made it necessary for us to endeavour to know with certainty, what were the engagements, and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information, that engagements had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and it was soon after industriously spread throughout all Europe, by the ministers of France, that the purport of those engagements was hostile to Great Britain, and that Spain was upon the point of entering into the war; we directed our Ambassador to desire in the most friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of such articles thereof as immediately related to the interests of Great Britain, if any such there were; or, at least, an assurance that there were none incompatible with the friendship subsisting between us and the crown of Spain. Our astonishment and concern was great, when we learnt, that so far from giving satisfaction upon so reasonable an application, the Spanish minister had declined answering; with reasonings and insinuations of a very hostile tendency: And, at the same time, we had intelligence, that great armaments were making in Spain, by sea and land. We thought it absolutely

lutely neceſſary to try once more, if a rupture could be avoided: We therefore directed our ambaſſador to aſk, in a firm, but friendly manner, whether the court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt G. Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and, if he found the Spaniſh miniſter avoided to give a clear anſwer, to inſinuate, in the moſt decent manner, that the refuſing, or avoiding to anſwer a queſtion ſo reaſonable, could only ariſe from the King of Spain's having already engaged, or reſolved to take part againſt us, and muſt be looked upon as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile intention, and equivalent to a Declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refuſal by the court of Spain to give the leaſt ſatisfaction, with regard to any of thoſe reaſonable demands on our part, and the ſolemn declaration at the ſame time made by the Spaniſh miniſter, that they conſidered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonſtration, that their reſolution to act offenſively, was ſo abſolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer diſſembled or denied. The King of Spain therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to conſider the war as already commenced againſt us, which has, in effect, been declared at Madrid: we truſt, that by the Bleſſing of Almighty God on the juſtice of our cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of our loving ſubjects, we ſhall be able to defeat the ambitious deſigns, which have formed this union between the two branches of the houſe of Bourbon; have now begun a new War; and portend the moſt dangerous conſequences to all Europe. Therefore, we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare War againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch Declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our ſubjects, and the proſperity of this nation, which we are determined at all times with our utmoſt power to preſerve and ſupport, are ſo greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our Generals and Commanders of our forces, our commiſſioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, Governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers, and ſoldiers, under them by ſea and land, to do, and execute, all acts of hoſtility, in the proſecution of this war, againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts: willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame; whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence, or communication, with the ſaid King of Spain, or his ſubjects: And we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all other perſons of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport, or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain; the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the ſubjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our Royal intention to be, That all the Spaniſh ſubjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifuly towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and effects.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the ſecond day of January 1762, in the ſecond year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Declaration of war by the K. of SPAIN againſt GREAT BRITAIN, dated Jan. 16. 1762.

The KING.

ALthough I have already taken for a declaration of war by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate ſtep of Lord Briſtol, the Britannic King's Ambaſſador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my miniſter of ſtate, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, That if he did not receive a categorical anſwer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggreſſion; and although, before this provocation

provocation was received, my patience was tired out with ſuffering and beholding, on many occaſions that the Engliſh government minded no other law, but the aggrandiſement of their nation by land, and univerſal deſpotiſm by ſea: I was nevertheleſs deſirous to ſee whether this menace would be carried into execution; or whether the court of England, ſenſible of the inefficacy of ſuch methods towards my dignity and that of my crown, would not employ others that would be more ſuitable to me, and make me overlook all thoſe inſults. But the haughtineſs of the Engliſh was ſo far from confining itſelf within due bounds, that I have juſt learnt, that on the 2d inſtant a reſolution was taken, by the Britannic King in council, to declare war againſt Spain. Thus, ſeeing myſelf under the hard neceſſity of following this example, which I would never have given, becauſe it is ſo horrible and ſo contrary to humanity, I have ordered, by a decree of the 15th inſt. that war ſhould likewiſe be immediately declared, on my part, againſt the King of England, his kingdoms, eſtates, and ſubjects; and that, in conſequence thereof, proper orders ſhould be ſent to all parts of my dominions, where it ſkould be neceſſary, for their defence and that of my ſubjects, as well as for acting offenſively againſt the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requiſite meaſures, that this declaration of war may be publiſhed at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities uſual upon ſuch occaſions; and that, in conſequence, all kinds of hoſtilities may be exerciſed towards the Engliſh; that thoſe of them who are not naturalized in Spain may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only thoſe who are employed as artiſans may be ſuffered to remain: That for the future my ſubjects may have no dealing with thoſe of England, nor with the eſtates of that crown, for any of their productions or fiſheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandize; ſo that the inhibition of this trade may be underſtood to be, and may be in fact, abſolute and effective, and ſtamp a vitious quality and a prohibition of ſale on the aforeſaid effects, productions, fiſheries, cod, merchandize, and manufactures of the dominions of England: That no veſſels whatſoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours, and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or depoſited in buildings, baggage-warehouſes, ſhops, or houſes of merchants, or other private perſons, my ſubjects or vaſſals, or ſubjects or vaſſals of provinces, and ſtates with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade; whom, nevertheleſs, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty, and privilege which they enjoy, by treaty, of carrying on a legal trade in my kingdoms with their ſhips, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces, and conqueſts, or the produce of their manufactories.

I alſo command, that all merchants, who ſhall have in their poſſeſſion, any cod, or other fiſh, or produce of the dominions of England, ſhall, in the ſpace of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the ſame, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court, or elſewhere, to the officers who ſhall be appointed by the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be forthcoming; and ſuch of the ſaid effects, of which a liſt ſhall not be ſo delivered in the ſpace of fifteen days, ſhall be immediately confiſcated; two months, and no more, being allowed, for the conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be declared; after which time the merchants ſhall be obliged to carry the ſaid effects to the cuſtom-houſes, and, where there is no cuſtom-houſe, to the houſes that ſerve inſtead thereof, that they may be publicly ſold by an officer, or officers, nominated for that end; or, if none ſhould be appointed, by the judges, who ſhall give the produce of the ſale to the proprietors; but none of the ſaid merchandize

chandizes, prohibited in the manner juſt preſcribed, ſhall return to their warehouſes or ſhops.

I have given a ſeparate commiſſion, with all the neceſſary powers, to the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may ſee that this prohibited trade be not ſuffered, and that he immediately iſſue ſuch orders and inſtructions as he ſhall think neceſſary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the firſt inſtance, in perſon, and by his ſubdelegates, of the diſputes which ſhall ariſe on occaſion of this contraband trade, with an appeal to the council of finances, in the hall of juſtice; except however what relates to contraband military ſtores, arms, and other effects belonging to war, particularized in treaties of peace: the cognizance of diſputes on theſe articles, belonging to the council of war and the military tribunals.

And I command that all that is above be obſerved, executed, and accompliſhed, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal ſchedules, iſſued on like occaſions in times paſt, which are to extend alſo to all my ſubjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and eſtates, without any exception, and notwithſtanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war ſhall come as ſoon as poſſible to the knowledge of my ſubjects, as well that they may guard their perſons and effects from the inſults of the Engliſh, as that they may labour to moleſt them by naval armaments, and by other methods authorized by the law of arms.

Given at Buen-Retiro, January 16, 1762. I THE KING.

General Bill of Mortality for 1761, *in* EDINBURGH, *and* WEST-KIRK *parish.*

	Buried in the city.			*In the Weſt kirk-yard.*			Total.
	Males.	Femal.	In all	Males.	Femal.	In all.	
January	24	27	51	12	26	38	89
February	26	41	67	9	9	18	85
March	29	39	68	13	16	29	97
April	25	32	57	13	14	27	84
May	33	24	57	7	16	23	80
June	23	26	49	11	7	18	67
July	26	22	48	7	11	18	66
Auguſt	13	27	40	6	11	17	57
September	20	17	37	8	8	16	53
October	26	24	50	14	11	25	75
November	20	21	41	13	9	22	63
December	27	34	61	16	10	26	87
Total	292	334	626	129	129	277	903

Age.										No.
Under 2 years										148
Between	2 & 5									86
	5 & 10									17
	10 & 20									22
	20 & 30									16
	30 & 40									32
	40 & 50									141
	50 & 60									155
	60 & 70									158
	70 & 80									89
	80 & 90									38
	90 & 105									1
										903
Decreaſed 220										

Diſeaſes, &c.	Aged	225	Convulſions	2	Flux	6	Meaſles	2	Suddenly	6
	Aſthma	28	Draughts	1	Gravel	1	Nonage	3	Swelling	1
	Bowelhive	31	Dropſy	5	Headach	1	Palſy	6	Teething	148
	Childbed	9	Drowned	1	Hyſterics	1	Pleuriſy	1	Tympany	3
	Chincough	9	Fever	150	Iliac paſſion	3	Small-pox	6	Water in the Head	2
	Conſumption	239	Fiſtula	1	King's evil	1	Stillborn	12		
										903

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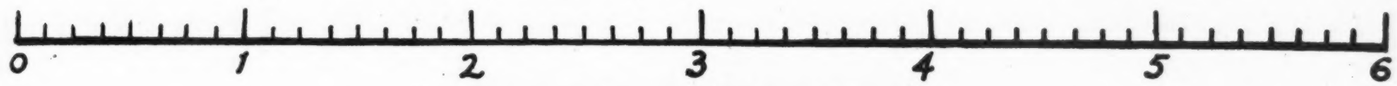

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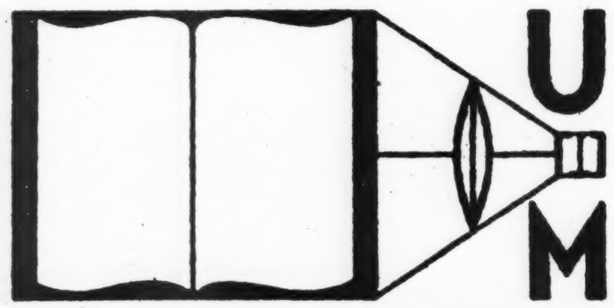

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